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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 418.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

[ONE PENNY.]

FUNERAL OF LADY PALMERSTON.

SCARCELY four years have elapsed since the venerable Abbey of Westminster received all that was mortal of Lord Palmerston; and on Friday last week its dust was again disturbed to receive the remains of his widow. It is not a little remarkable that no other interment has taken place within the precincts of the Abbey from the funeral of the great Minister till now that his widow has joined him in death. It was not an ordinary interment. For generations past that venerable pile has been devoted to the reception of those who by their achievements in arts, in arms, or in council, have deserved well of their country. For female excellence as such the Abbey has never been recognised as the appropriate resting-place; and for many years past it was taken for granted that no woman should be buried there at all. We cannot doubt that this consideration influenced the minds of Peel and other statesmen, to whom at the time of their decease the nation would have been willing to pay all honour, and to lay them side by side with the illustrious dead in the venerable pile; but when the condition was foreseen that this grandeur would be solitary so far as their own families were concerned, they preferred the quiet country churchyard of their rural homes to the pomp and state that would separate them from their kin. The case of Lord Palmerston was somewhat different. It was by the Queen's command that a public funeral

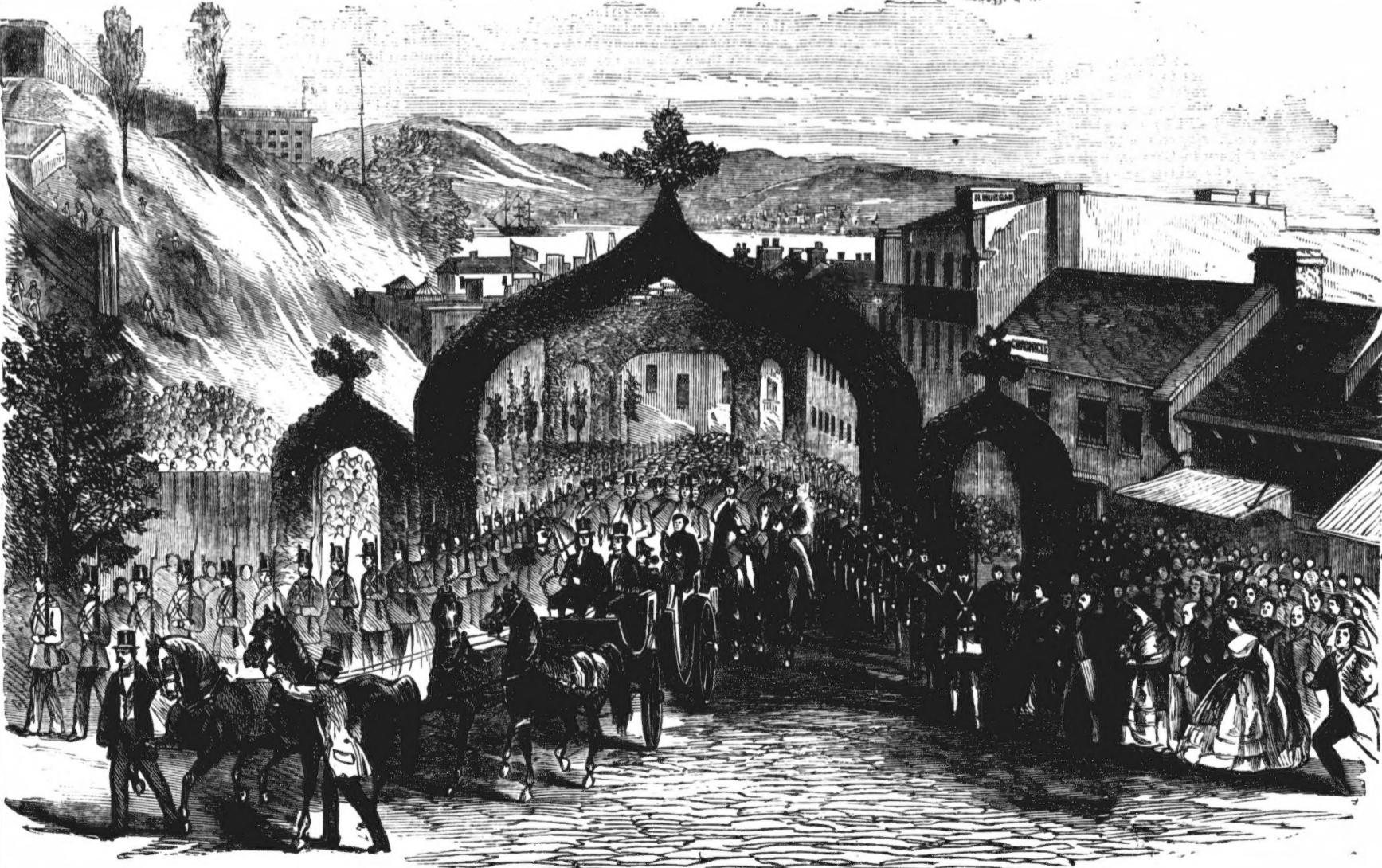
and a place in Westminster Abbey was decreed him; and it might be thought, therefore, that she who had so long cheered his course, smoothed his difficulties, and lightened his burdens, had established something of a claim that she should not be separated from him in death. The claim was courteously allowed by the authorities, and Lady Palmerston sleeps by the side of her husband.

The funeral was of a very quiet and unpretending character—as plain and simple as could well be consistent with its taking place in the Abbey. The body had been brought up from Brocket Hall to the family mansion in Park-lane, whence the funeral cortège set out a little after three o'clock. The body was conveyed to the Abbey by the route of Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and Whitehall, to the west door of the cathedral, in a hearse and four horses, with four pages on each side. There were three mourning coaches, containing the members of her ladyship's family. The first contained her son, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, her grandsons, Earl Cowper, Hon. Henry Cowper, M.P., and the Hon. C. S. Cowper. In the second coach were her son-in-law, the Earl of Shaftesbury, with his sons, Lord Ashley, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and the Hon. Cecil Ashley. In the third coach were her grandsons, Lord Jocelyn, Lord Sudeley, Hon. G. Jocelyn, Dr. Prothero Smith, and Dr. Drage. There was a fourth coach, drawn by a pair of horses, in which were Mr.

Enson and Mr. Newman, the groom of the chambers. These were followed by a large number of private carriages, among which were those of Lady Palmerston, the Duchess of Iverness, the Duchess of Wellington, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Russian Ambassador, the Austrian Ambassador, Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, the Dowager Duchess of Somerset, Mrs. Lane Fox, Sir George Shee, Hon. F. Byng, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Sir George Bowyer, Mrs. Baker, &c.

A considerable concourse of people had assembled in front of the mansion in Park-lane to witness the commencement of the procession, and many accompanied it along the route as it wended, in slow and melancholy state, to the Abbey, where also a considerable number of persons had assembled.

The Abbey bell began to toll about half-past three, and at four o'clock the head of the procession appeared entering the great west door. They were met by the sub-dean, Lord John Thynne, and the choir, who hailed the mourners, when on the threshold of the sacred fane, with the exulting strain—"I am the Resurrection and the Life." The coffin was then borne into the nave where the proper psalms for the service were chanted, and afterwards the proper lesson—the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians—was read by Archdeacon Jennings. The coffin was then borne, amidst the low wailing tones of the organ, into the north transept, where the grave had been prepared over that of Lord Palmerston, so that husband and



RECEPTION OF PRINCE ARTHUR AT QUEBEC.—(SEE PAGE 1459.)

wife lie in one grave. The inscription on the lid of the coffin was—

"EMILY MARY,
Viscountess Palmerston.
Born April, 1787.
Died September, 1869."

An unpleasant incident occurred when the visitors were first admitted, which for a time caused some consternation. A gentleman had entered the transept with the first rush of those admitted at the open door, and not observing the open grave he stumbled into it. The screams of his daughter, by whom he was accompanied, were very painful, and it was at one time thought the gentleman was severely hurt. When extricated from his painful position it was found that he was slightly cut about the head and rather shaken, but otherwise not much hurt, and he was able to remain until the close of the service.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen went out at Balmoral on Monday last week, accompanied by Princess Louise. Prince Christian went out deer-stalking.

On the Tuesday morning the Queen drove out, accompanied by Princess Louise; and Her Majesty again drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice.

The Queen drove out on the Wednesday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice; and Her Majesty again drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Christian, and attended by Lady Churchill.

On Thursday morning the Queen drove out attended by Lady Churchill. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon to Altna-Guithasach, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by the Hon. Miss Lascelles.

On Friday morning the Queen went out with Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, and drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Louise and attended by Lady Churchill. Princess Christian drove out, attended by the Hon. Mrs. H. Ponsonby.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Queen went out on Saturday morning with Princess Beatrice. In the afternoon Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Tillypronie, and honoured Sir James Clark with a visit.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the parish church, Crathie. Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, officiated.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, after visiting Peckhill, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, was expected to reach Manila at the beginning of this month, and by the end of the month to arrive at Singapore; from thence he is to proceed to Penang, and, reaching Calcutta about the end of October, will remain there until the end of January, 1870. On his return voyage, his royal highness will visit Colombo, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. His royal highness, before leaving Auckland, dispensed mementoes of his visit. To Lady Bowen he presented a gold bracelet studded with diamonds; to Captain Pitt, R.A., a diamond brooch; Captain Smith received a diamond pin; Colonel Elliot, a signet, with a crown on the top; Captain Montgomery, H.M.S. Blanche, a diamond pin; and to Miss Jones of Dunedin, who gave her house for the Prince's accommodation, his royal highness gave a gold locket mounted with pearls.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CHESHIRE.—The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Chester will, it is expected, last three days. Their royal highnesses are, according to present arrangements, to arrive on the evening of the 13th October, and the Townhall will be opened on the 14th. The Royal visitors leaving the city on the 15th. Their royal highnesses during their sojourn in Chester, will occupy the Grosvenor Hotel as guests of Earl Grosvenor, M.P., and the hotel will shortly undergo special alterations for that purpose.

The Prince of Wales, on his way to rejoin the Princess in Germany, spent two days in Paris. His Royal Highness having spent a day after leaving Paris at Baden, arrived at Wildbad on Saturday, and was met at the station by the Princess, who had her two eldest children with her. On alighting from the train a band which was in attendance played the English National Anthem.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

(Abridged from the *Lady's Own Paper*.)

NEITHER our London nor Paris modistes have as yet made up their minds as to the autumn and winter fashions; at any rate, no decided novelties have been introduced, or very definite indications afforded, though, doubtless, the sudden break in the weather, if it is not succeeded by a "second summer," as more than once has been the case, will shorten the stay of the leaders of the *ton* at the sea-side, and with their return to town, *La Mode* will have to reveal its secrets. In this respect, as in not a few others, our American cousins beat us,—their "fitting" season commences earlier than ours, and already the "fall," or autumn, and early winter fashions have been decided on, and are now filling the windows. Between them and us there is also another difference in the matter of dress; for in their world of fashion the year is divided into four well-marked seasons, each having what is called "an opening day," on which are exposed to the admiring eyes of thousands the costumes that it will be considered "the correct thing" to wear during the coming months. Such a closely-defined line has just been reached; the autumn goods, imported and of native manufacture, have been exhibited, and Broadway will soon show little else. To direct attention to these is our intention this week, hoping that in so doing we shall not only interest our readers, but afford them many useful hints; and to render the remarks of the reporter more clear and easy of reference, we have arranged them under distinct sub-headings.

The Autumn Bonnets.—The "fall" or autumn bonnets are decidedly larger than those of last season. They are high, towering structures in the Henri Quatre and Louis Quinze

styles, and once more begin to resemble a *bond à la* bonnet. The frame fits the head like a close cap, is short over the ears, and worn very far forward. A standing revers of velvet or silk is turned up in front and at the back. The space between these is filled by a high Watteau puff, on which is heaped a mass of trimming which seems to be held in place by the upright revers. Narrow strings of ribbon tied under the chin hold the bonnet securely.

Another style, of Quakerish simplicity, resembling an infant's bonnet in shape, has a close-fitting band in front, and a deep flat back, or crown, falling into two or three curves below to fit over the coiffure of châtelaine braids, with reference to which it was evidently designed. The front frames the face plainly without ornament; the back is adorned with trailing feathers, and vines that hang among the low braids. This simple and elegant shape is admired in black velvet, and will probably become the favourite bonnet for the promenade.

Materials.—The materials most used are velvet royale or uncut velvet, and gros faille—a corded silk heavier than gros grain. Satin is little used for the bonnet proper, but is abundant as trimming, in the way of tiny pipings, facings, ribbon loops and strings. Two or three shades of velvet and feathers of one of the prominent colours are used on the same bonnet, or else different materials of the same tint give the varied shaded appearance that will be a feature in the winter's toilettes. Uniformity of colour is to be preserved, but several shades of the prevailing colour will be combined to prevent monotony. For instance, a Lucifer velvet bonnet has torsades of darker ruby and feathers of deepest maroon; an Havana brown is edged with satin pipings of dark leaf-brown; and a sky-blue royale has plumes of dark Mexique and lapis. When contrasts are used they are usually to relieve black by a gay colour, or to display the warm, rich shades of red that are so largely imported this season.

The material is disposed on the frame in every way the fancy can devise—in flat pleats all turned one way, in flutings, box-pleated ruches, careless torsades, plait of three strands, Shirred puffs, and corrugated folds. In the simple style alluded to above, the velvet covers the frame smoothly, leaving the appearance of fullness to be given by ample trimming.

Feathers.—Beyond all other trimmings feathers are used, and especially ostrich feathers. On evening and full-dress bonnets the long white plume of Navarre begins at the side, crosses the entire bonnet, and falls low behind. The short Elizabethan feather, standing high and prominent in the centre of plainer bonnets, takes the place of the aigrette of the summer. Two or three plumes of slightly different shades are attached at the back of other bonnets and permitted to wave over the front. Besides the varieties of ostrich tufts are scarlet wings, a few tiny birds, slender shaded plumes alternately blue and green, white aigrettes in rosettes of black ostrich, and the eyes of peacocks' feathers.

Flowers.—Flowers are not seen in the profusion that marked the summer, yet a small spray is on almost every bonnet—usually a rose spray, great full-blown roses with petals apart as if loose and about to fall. There are immense panicles of purple and gold, and large black marguerites with golden hearts. Quantities of autumn leaves are made of a new metallic preparation representing all the varied tints of the forest, from the bright hues of the maple to the sombre brown of dead leaves.

Ribbons.—Fine ribbons of gros faille, two inches wide, with a pearl edge, others thickly ribbed across, double-faced satin, and broad velvet ribbons, are used for strings and for half rosettes and shell-bows that are placed just over the ears or directly in the centre of the bonnet at the base of ostrich feathers. A case of assorted trimming ribbon shows a preponderance of the red shades previously noted—sultane, Lucifer, ruby, and maroon. The many shades of drab and grey that contrast with these colours are well represented. Others are skyblue, Mexique, violet, lumière green, aulocéa, and rose de nuit.

Manner of Trimming.—Abrupt coronets formed of a wreath of flowers are dispensed with, yet the design of trimming is still to give the appearance of height. The front edge of many bonnets, as we have said, simply frames the face; from thence the trimming gradually ascends, and then recedes over the low drooping braids of the châtelaine coiffure. A velvet bonnet has often revers faced with Shirred gros faille of the same shade. On black velvet bonnets the revers facing is of a bright colour, usually ruby or green. When the frame is plainly covered with black velvet a green satin piping edges the bonnet. An Havana brown royale velvet is ornamented with six rows of small pipings of satin put on in waves. A maroon velvet bonnet easily imitated—for, though fanchons are extinct, ladies may still make their own bonnets—has a high puffed centre with a Shirred frill back and front, disclosing a satin lining of the same colour. A bow of gros faille ribbon is at the left ear. Maple leaves of shaded tints rest amidst the folds of the puff. A scarf veil of dotted net is looped at the back and pendent. Narrow strings tie under the chin. Another of Lucifer velvet, has standing revers back and front, and a bow of gros grain in the centre holding tufts of feathers. A black lace streamer from the right side passes beneath the chin, is held by a bow on the left, from whence the long scarf veil streams backwards.

BROADHEAD AND HIS LICENCE.

AMONG the applicants for beer and wine licences at the Brewster sessions, held at Sheffield a few days ago, was William Broadhead, of trade-union notoriety. Broadhead was formerly a licensed victualler, but at the Brewster sessions following his confessions before the Trade Union Commission his licence was refused him. He then took a beer-house in Solly-street, and for this he now asked to be licensed. In support of his application he read a statement setting forth that his house has been respectably conducted as a beer-house during the last four years, and expressing a hope that his previous conduct "so much condemned as a trade unionist, and confessed to by myself before the examiners in Sheffield, as required, and indemnified from all consequences by the examiners, according to special Act of Parliament," would not at this remote period, either in spirit or letter, be considered necessarily a bar to the renewal of his beer licence. Broadhead further urged that to refuse him his licence would be to deprive himself and family of all means of substance, and to banish him from the country. The bench told him he was no ordinary man, and that he had pleaded guilty to no ordinary crimes, and therefore they should refuse him his licence.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA, &c.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

THE winter season at this theatre was inaugurated on Saturday by a new comedy, in three acts, by Mr. T. W. Robertson, entitled "Progress." The house was crowded by one of those brilliant and exceptional audiences which always assemble on the production of a new piece by this skilful dramatist. The comedy is an adaptation from the French, being an Anglicised version of Victorien Sardou's "Les Ganaches." In "Progress" the author has made several alterations from the original "Les Ganaches," though in the main the story remains almost the same. The evening's entertainment was pleasantly commenced with Mr. Robertson's comic drama, "A Breach of Promise."

MR. NEVILLE is engaged at the Olympic for three years. The National Portrait Gallery is to be removed to South Kensington Museum.

MR. DURHAM has completed the Leigh Hunt memorial, which will be opened on October 19th.

THE Queen has presented to the Royal Academy the bust of herself executed by the Princess Louise.

MR. WILKIS COLLINS is engaged on a story which is intended for successive numbers of *Cassell's Magazine*.

STEPS are being taken to erect a monument to Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, the scene of his famous victory.

THE Choir announces that the Prince of Wales has given a prize of £5 for bagpipe playing, to be competed for at an annual Highland gathering.

THE Empress Eugenie has presented the Mediterranean squadron, under the orders of Admiral Jurien de la Gravière with a library of choice books.

MR. TOM HOOD is engaged on a new novel, the right of publishing which has been secured by the proprietors of the *South London Press*, and it will shortly be commenced in that journal.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS has agreed to deliver the opening address for the autumn term of the Birmingham and Midland Institute in the Birmingham Townhall, on Monday, the 27th inst.

MR. WILLIAM HOWITT is busy on a work treating on the history of the Society of Friends, of which body he either is or was himself a member. He and Mrs. Mary Howitt have lately settled down in a pleasant house at Esher.

Le Menestrel says that the "orchestre féminin" under the direction of M. Wienlich, began the tour of Europe at Munich with success. M. Wienlich spoils the demonstration. Could not Miss Becker find a lady able to take his place?

MR. KAYE left off his "History of the Sepoy War" at a point where the reader was most anxious there should be no pause. The pause has been a long one, but it is coming to an end. The second volume (with maps and plans) will soon appear.

THE Countess de Flandres is engaged in designing some pictures illustrative of the Count de Maistre's work, "Voyage autour de ma Chambre." Royal artistes are abundant now-a-days, but we believe that this is the first instance of a princess displaying her abilities as an engraver.

We hear of a goodly sum paid by Mr. Toole to Mr. Byron for a three-act drama—a minimum of £650, with an additional proportion if the piece is successful. In this play Mr. Toole will play a travelling mountebank of the pathetico-comic order. The piece will be produced at the Gaiety.

THE Orchestra states that Mme. Patti, who had been singing at Homburg, has lost her voice, and the opera house has had to be closed in consequence.—Edmund About is about to turn his novel, "Le Roi des Montagnes," into an opera, for which M. Léo Delibes will furnish the music.

It is understood that Mrs. Stowe will reply to the comments on her "True Story of Lord Byron's Life" in the November number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The rumour that Mr. Swinburne was going to contribute an article on this subject to the *Fortnightly Review* is entirely devoid of foundation.

As a sample of the deadly-liveliness of the season, the following conundrum (if it be a conundrum), which must have been made 'twixt asleep and awake, may serve:—"What is the difference between the two ladies Nilsson and Neilson?" Each has an eye, but only the English actress has a knee!"

WHILE we have our terrible posthumous revelations—true or false—about Byron, Germany is alive with clamours for Goethe's literary remains, which his grandchildren are accused of wantonly and frivolously secreting, against the express wish of the poet himself. Many years before his death Goethe carefully arranged his papers and correspondence, and in his will he appointed Reimer and Eckerman as editors.

A sad accident has just occurred at the Victoria Theatre, Berlin. Two of the ballet-girls were dressing in their room, when one of them lighted an extra gas-burner, and threw the burning paper on the ground. Their dresses instantly caught fire, and, although assistance was at once rendered, they were so badly burnt that one of them died the same night and the other the following morning.

TWENTY-FIVE North German scholars and artists of distinction have been invited by the Viceroy of Egypt to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. They are to proceed to Paris, and from thence they will travel to Egypt with other guests at the expense of the Viceroy. The professors Mommsen, Dove, Drake, and Richter have received invitations. Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, has also been invited.

ENGLISH actresses do not always, it appears, find much difficulty in conforming with American customs. We hear from the New York *Figaro* that Miss Elise Holt, late of the Strand Theatre, finding the criticism in the *San Francisco News Letter* unsatisfactory, armed herself with a cowhide and called four times at the office for the purpose of administering a thrashing to Mr. Marriott, the editor. Hitherto, it is gratifying to hear, Mr. Marriott has avoided an encounter.

WE are to have this year two winter exhibitions of oil paintings. Encouraged by the success of the supplementary exhibition, the committee have issued a prospectus for an exhibition of paintings, to open in November, at the Old Bond-street Gallery, where additional accommodation is preparing to receive them. The Dudley Gallery exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil will also open about the same time, the 4th and 5th of October being named as the days for receiving pictures.

MR. MILLAIS, R.A., the great painter (says a New York paper), was recently requested to undertake the portrait of Miss Cunliffe Brooks, daughter of a rich Manchester man. Mr. Millais replied that he didn't like portrait-painting, and

no longer engaged himself in that branch of art. He was then asked to name his price. Thinking (it is said) to frighten away the applicant, he fixed it at 2,000 guineas; but, either to his great delight or great disappointment—we don't pretend to know which—the picture was immediately ordered.

The *Musical Standard* says that concerts (ancient and modern) are to be established in Paris. Young composers will be invited to direct their own works.—Liszt is engaged on three large works, viz., his cantata for the anniversary of Beethoven's birth, an oratorio entitled "St Stanislaus," and another "The Baptism of Fire and Water."—The opening of the Vienna opera house took place on the first of September, with a magnificent performance of "Il Flauto Magico." It is stated that the expense of getting up the opera cost 27,000 florins.—One good result of the gigantic Boston Peace Musical Festival has been to direct the attention of the Americans to vocal concert music; and several new choral societies have been already formed in consequence.

A CHARACTERISTIC instance of the contrasts of our English civilisation was afforded Mlle. Nilsson on her departure on Wednesday night last week for Liverpool. At the same time that the Northern train was leaving Euston Square, an emigrant train was getting under way, freighted with a multitude of pauper Irish from the East End. On one side of the saloon carriage in which the fortunate singer sat, she heard the cheers, congratulations, and hopeful auguries of the throng of friends who had come to see her off: on the other side, an infinite sobbing and wailing and lamentation from the poor creatures taking leave, probably for ever, of sons and brothers and fathers, for whom England could find no place. Here, cheek by jowl, were comfort and poverty, hopefulness and despair, luxurious art and bitter starving reality: an antithesis possible only in this favoured land.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

PRUSSIA.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Sept. 17.

According to the Frankfort journals, the conveying hence of the young men of this city who have been banished on account of their having adopted Swiss nationality, commenced to-day. Among others, a son of one of the citizens, 16 years of age, was taken by the police to Offenbach.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

The Crown Prince and Princess, together with their eldest children, intend to start for Italy on the 5th of October. The Crown Prince will subsequently travel, *via* Brindisi and Constantinople, to Egypt, to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal, the Crown Princess, with her children, proceeding in the meanwhile to Switzerland.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 21.

It is probable that a treaty of commerce will be concluded in October between Spain and England.

It is believed in political circles that when the Cortes re-assembles it will proceed to discuss the choice of a candidate for the Throne, and that its first step will be to elect the King of Portugal as King of Spain.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Sept. 20, Evening.

King George and the royal family returned here yesterday, after a stay of five months at Corfu.

NEW YORK.

Sept. 21.

Advices received from Japan, *via* San Francisco, state that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Jeddo on the 29th of August.

Some of the principal Japanese priests are memorialising the Government to oppose Christianity.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DRESDEN THEATRE.

DRESDEN, Sept. 21, Afternoon.

The Court Theatre is in flames, and nearly destroyed. The firemen are using every endeavour to prevent the fire spreading to the adjacent building, the Museum, containing the celebrated gallery of pictures.

DRESDEN, Sept. 21, Evening.

The fire at the Court Theatre is now subdued. The theatre is destroyed, but the neighbouring buildings have been saved.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT QUEBEC.

We give an illustration on page 1457, of the grand reception accorded to Prince Arthur at Quebec on the 15th inst. His Royal Highness with suite, to reach the city, travelled from Fredericton to Rivière du Loup, a distance of 255 miles, in carriages, and the welcome he received on his arrival was little, if any, less enthusiastic than that which marked the stay of the Prince of Wales when he visited the place.

PRINCE ALFRED AT TAHITI.

The Galatea, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, reached Tahiti from New Zealand on the 18th of June. The *San Francisco Bulletin* says:—"As soon as the ship was signalled, messengers were sent round to the native population, ordering them to repair to Paputi, and in a few days boats began to arrive from all the neighbouring islands, and the population of Paputi was swelled up to at least 10,000. Each district had prepared song of welcome for the Duke, and forty or fifty of the best-looking girls, dressed in white, sang the grand hymn. In accordance with the native custom, each native presented the Prince with some token of regard to carry back to his country, and at one time the girls made a circle of wreaths round him, so that he was no longer visible, each wreath being worth from 4 dolls. to 10 dolls. The Prince and suite associated with the half-caste population, and several photographs were taken of the captain of the Galatea, one of which represents him standing between two half-caste girls. All the European houses were open to the officers, and the best feeling prevailed with every one. Dinners and balls were given, and the Prince was forced to remain four days longer than he intended. The manager of the company, Soares, opened his house and invited every one. He gave a grand entertainment during the stay of the ship."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE GREAT ST. LEGER.

DONCASTER was well thronged with visitors on Wednesday last week, when this popular annual race was run. There were 11 runners, and the first to show was Typhon, followed by the Duke of Beaufort and George Osbaldeston, and then came The Starter, Martyrdom, Pero Gomez, The Drummer, and Conrad, Pretender and his stable companions, Lord Hawthorn, and Derventio, the last. The crack, it is needless to say, looked as fit as he could be made, and, perhaps, the good looks of George Osbaldeston struck the eye next to him. Pero Gomez is hardly a taking horse in a crowd, and stands too upright to please, but he was in the perfection of condition. Typhon's fine action was much admired, and Martyrdom, who showed more quality than perhaps anything there, did not move with that freedom in his canter that one likes to see. The preliminaries all taken, the course, admirably kept, as is always the case here, and the promenade in front of the Stand taken, they were handed over to the starter, who got them away at the first attempt. The green jackets of Typhon and Conrad, followed by the black and orange stripes of The Starter, rushed to the front, and with the two favourites lying well up, and Martyrdom whipping in, they swept up the hill. Still the leaders kept their place along by the Rifle butts, and it was only after passing the Red House that Martyrdom was seen creeping up, and Pero Gomez, followed by Pretender, were conspicuous in the van. But the great Northern favourite, to the dismay of his backers, appeared never able to get on terms with his horses, and at the half-distance he was beaten, Martyrdom and Pero Gomez running a splendid race home, Lord Calthorpe's colt appearing to have the best of it; but superior staying powers told, and Pero Gomez won in the last few strides by a neck. It was well known that Sir Joseph's horse had two disappointments in the Derby, and as he was only beaten for that race by a short head, it is fair to infer that but for those mishaps he would have won.

The time, as taken by one of Messrs. M. F. Dent and Co.'s of Cockspur-street, chronographs, was 3 min. 18 2-10 sec.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The ground is in good condition now, after the rains, to receive biennials and perennials that require to be planted out. Hollyhocks may be propagated by eyes—that is to say, a bit of the live stem with a leaf or a bud upon it. Cut the stem into pieces half-an-inch below the leaf or bud and half-an-inch above it; put them in pots—say three-inch pots, one in the centre of each; place them in a slight hotbed, and keep them covered a few days, after which give them water and air till they strike.

Now plant, as already directed, bulbs of hyacinth, tulip, narcissus, jonquil, and daffodil, with the anemone, and shrubs of every description. A very effective way of using the hyacinths is to plant them in patches of say seven—one in the middle with six round it, every separate patch to be of a different colour. The most conspicuous of the spring flowering bulbs are perhaps the early tulips, of which there are many varieties, and the colours are very striking—all the reds and purples, yellow, straw, and orange, independently of the striped and pure white. These, Mr. Glenny thinks, look best planted in threes, triangle fashion, six inches from each other. They are sold by name, and the most remarkable are the following:—Cardinal's Gold, the Great Redan, Duc du Neomour, Donna Maria, Cramoisi Superb, Queen Victoria, Prince de Lingo, Reine Blanche, Golden Standard, Violette Blanche, Rose Blante, Rose Incomparable, Isabella, Lord Melbourne, Lady Melbourne, Belle Alliance, Bride of Haarlem, Dorothea Blanche, Yellow Standard, White Pollack, Vermilion Brilliant, Parisina, Color de Ponceau, La Sultan, and Canary Bird. But if we were advising a beginner, we should recommend the striking self colours only—say straw colour, yellow and orange, light and dark purple, rose colour and crimson, and white; and in buying these, request to have sorts that will all bloom together—plant these colours by themselves, three in a patch, at good distances, because you then have room for any other subject between them. They should be planted three inches deep, and they will require no care until they are up, when the surface of the soil should be stirred between them and crumbled, but laid close to the stems. They will bloom almost as soon as snowdrops, and sooner than hyacinths, which for making a very showy border should be planted half way between the patches. If hyacinths be thought too expensive, plant patches of crocuses between the patches of tulips. Of crocuses there are yellow, purple, and white. These should be planted half a dozen in a clump, pretty close together, and for effect each colour by itself. The tulips, with their names to them, will be from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; the crocuses, 2s. 6d. per 100; but mixed early tulips may be had at 10s. per 100, and make a very good show, for you have the same flowers, but without their names, and mixed altogether. For those who wish to exercise their tastes in a greater variety of flowers, there are narcissus, jonquils, and fritillarias, among the bulbs, and anemones and ranunculus among the tubers, the former being varied in colour and flowering easy; the latter, which are florists' flowers, coming later. Lilies and crown imperials are much taller than any of the subjects we have mentioned, and should be planted at the back of all the others.

Biennials sown in the summer for flowering next year, if not yet planted out, should be got into their permanent quarters at once. They are better transplanted now than in the spring.

Now is a good time for pruning roses, honeysuckles, &c. Cuttings of china, noisette, and most of the smooth-barked roses may be put in pots and pans, and placed in the cold frame or greenhouse. They will strike during the winter and early spring.

Pansies worth propagating may have their side shoots struck under a common hund-glass.

PLANT HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Greenhouse—Every kind of hard-wooded plant, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, should be got under glass without delay, and give plenty of air, to prevent the plants from receiving any material check. Wash the pots and clear the surface of weeds, moss, &c., before bringing them indoors, so that everything may have a bright and cheerful appearance. Shift

pelargoniums intended for early blooming into their flowering pots, and pot off the autumn-struck cuttings if still in the cutting pots. Keep near the glass, with plenty of air, and fumigate on the first appearance of green-fly. Cinerarias and calceolarias must be shifted on, and have every encouragement, to ensure robust specimens. The plants of the former which are intended for early flowering, and are now pot-bound, will receive material assistance from an occasional dose of weak manure water. Look out for green-fly and mildew, and apply the proper remedies without delay. Place primulas and cyclamens in a genial growing temperature, unless wanted for late bloom.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cut down the asparagus-stems with a sharp knife, clear the bed of weeds, and then dress with three or four inches of rotten dung, and cover with a thin coat of soil from between the beds. The surface must be pricked over very lightly, or a large amount of injury will be done to the crowns. Plant the cauliflowers and lettuce in frames, and more advanced plants of the latter and endive on slopes, if not done as advised in previous calendars; for winter is approaching rapidly, and there will not be time for them to get established if the work is delayed much longer. Proceed as circumstances will permit with trenching and ridging all vacant quarters. Heavy soils may also be manured at this season, but light hungry soils ought not to have the dressing applied until spring, or a large proportion of the goodness will be lost before the crops are planted. Deep mellow soils will receive as much benefit from being trenched up deeply at this season as they would from a coat of manure with ordinary digging.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Look to the apples and pears, and gather as fast as they are sufficiently advanced. The fruit parting readily from the spur when held in a horizontal position may be taken as a safe indication of its being fit for gathering. Dry weather must be taken advantage of for fruit gathering. Get the ground in readiness for planting fruit-trees of all kinds in the beginning of next month. Break up the ground deeply, to enable the roots to be beyond the reach of a few days of drought. If the soil is poor, a moderate dressing of well-rotted manure may be dug in, but if in good heart the trees will be better without it. The trees require help after they have been in bearing some time, and have exhausted the soil of the food required by them; not when they are first planted, as it is not needed then, and only leads to the production of a lot of useless wood. If the ground is got in readiness at once, it will be in capital condition for planting any time next month. Where there is a fear of the last portion of the crop of outdoor figs not ripening, cover them with spare lights or those taken off the peach-houses. The latter may also be made available for bringing outdoor grapes to maturity.

WORKING MEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Some interesting information in regard to the wages of artisans and labourers in the United States is contained in the third of Mr. Robert Coningsby's letters on the working classes of America, which has just appeared in the *Spectator*. Mr. Coningsby's opinion is that men who are likely to do tolerably well in England are likely to do better in America; but he points out very fairly that there is no royal road to wealth on the other side of the Atlantic any more than here, and that without work and self-denial a man has no more chance of making money in the New World than in the Old. It is very doubtful whether highly skilled mechanics are better off in the United States than they are here. In the former there is so much competition from men who are half-mechanics—labourers, perhaps, in some other land, who have become mechanics since their arrival in America. Wages, of course, are higher; but the difference is very nearly balanced by the high price of provisions, clothing, and house rent. An agricultural labourer, on the other hand can always find work and treble the pay he gets here. In five years, with ordinary industry and economy, he may be the proprietor of a good farm. In Iowa, and probably in other States, there are farmers who will build a house for any steady man with a family, lend him implements, cattle, and seeds, and receive their rent in the shape of a portion of the crops. So vast (says Mr. Coningsby) is the field of labour for the agriculturists that if all the farm labourers in Great Britain could be landed in America this year every man of them could go to work at once and be found next autumn harvesting. All sorts of town labourers, too, have a good chance; but they should rather go to the small and rising towns than the old and large cities. As to the rate of wages, and the purchasing power of the money, Mr. Coningsby says that carpenters, engineers, fitters, and men of all trades earning from 3s. to 3s. per week in London will get in the principal cities of the Union from four to five dollars per day, the currency dollar being worth about 3s. Notwithstanding this, however, there is much complaining going on all over the Union of the difficulty of making ends meet on mechanics' wages. Mr. Coningsby was assured by every English family with whom he spoke on the matter that the four dollars do not go farther in purchasing home comforts than the 5s. or 6s. in England used to do. Rent is very high, and so is coal in most places. A small house can scarcely ever be got, and rooms such as decent artisans like to see their families occupy are charged for at least double what they would be here. Skilled artisans should certainly see their way before them if they do resolve to seek their fortunes in America. Mr. Coningsby says thousands of good mechanics are unable to find work at their own trades. The case of these men is very pitiable when, after having exhausted the means taken with them from Europe, they are compelled to undertake the roughest descriptions of labour for a living. "Cast down in spirits and weary in body—for field work comes harder to a man who has been brought up in a close factory than it would to a professional man, whose body, if it had not been strengthened by hard work, would at least preserve more of its original adaptability—I have known such men," Mr. Coningsby writes, "to cry like children while telling of their bitter disappointments. I have been over and over again implored to warn people who are in situations here not to give them up upon the prospect of better things in America, and as far as the advice applies to mechanics I think it sound."

FEMALE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The sixth annual session of study at this Society's College will be commenced with an introductory address by D. C. R. Drysdale, M.D., L.R.C.P., at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, Sept. 29th. Dr. Edmunds will take the chair at 3 o'clock, and the general public are invited to attend. The hall will be opened at 2 o'clock.

WRECK OF THE CARNATIC.

It is with regret we have to announce a terrible shipwreck which has befallen one of the fine fleet of mail-steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Carnatic, a powerful iron-built vessel of 1,776 tons, which, according to the telegrams received on Saturday, by the company, was totally lost, with about 27 of her people, off the island of Shadwan, in the Gulf of Suez, on Monday morning last week.

The Carnatic has for some time been employed by the company on the service between Suez and Bombay and Bombay and China. She left Suez for Bombay on Sunday week, the 12th inst., under the charge of Captain P. B. Jones, R.N.R., commander, an old and experienced officer of the company. She carried 22 first-class passengers, 12 second, one native servant, and one child—in all 37. She had a general cargo, shipped from the steamer Venetian, from Liverpool, together with about £40,000 in specie. A telegram of her departure was received at the company's office in Leadenhall-street on the Monday, and the first they heard of the disaster to the ship was early on Saturday morning, when a relative of one of the passengers waited on the secretary with a telegram reporting that the Carnatic was totally wrecked, and that his friends were to be telegraphed to that he was saved. Beyond this, no positive intelligence was received by the company till about noon, when the following came to hand from their superintendent at Suez:—

Suez, Sept. 16, 2 a.m.

"The Carnatic, steamship, from Suez for Bombay, was totally wrecked off Shadwan at 1 a.m. on the 13th of September; passengers and crew landed on Shadwan, and arrived

deck, 28ft. 7in.; and depth of hold, 17ft. 6in. Her crew, with officers, engineers, and waiters, numbered about 80 hands.

The fate of those of the passengers and crew missing is doubtful; it is surmised they went down in the ship, or were swamped in the boat as the vessel foundered.

ANOTHER SERIOUS WRECK—LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

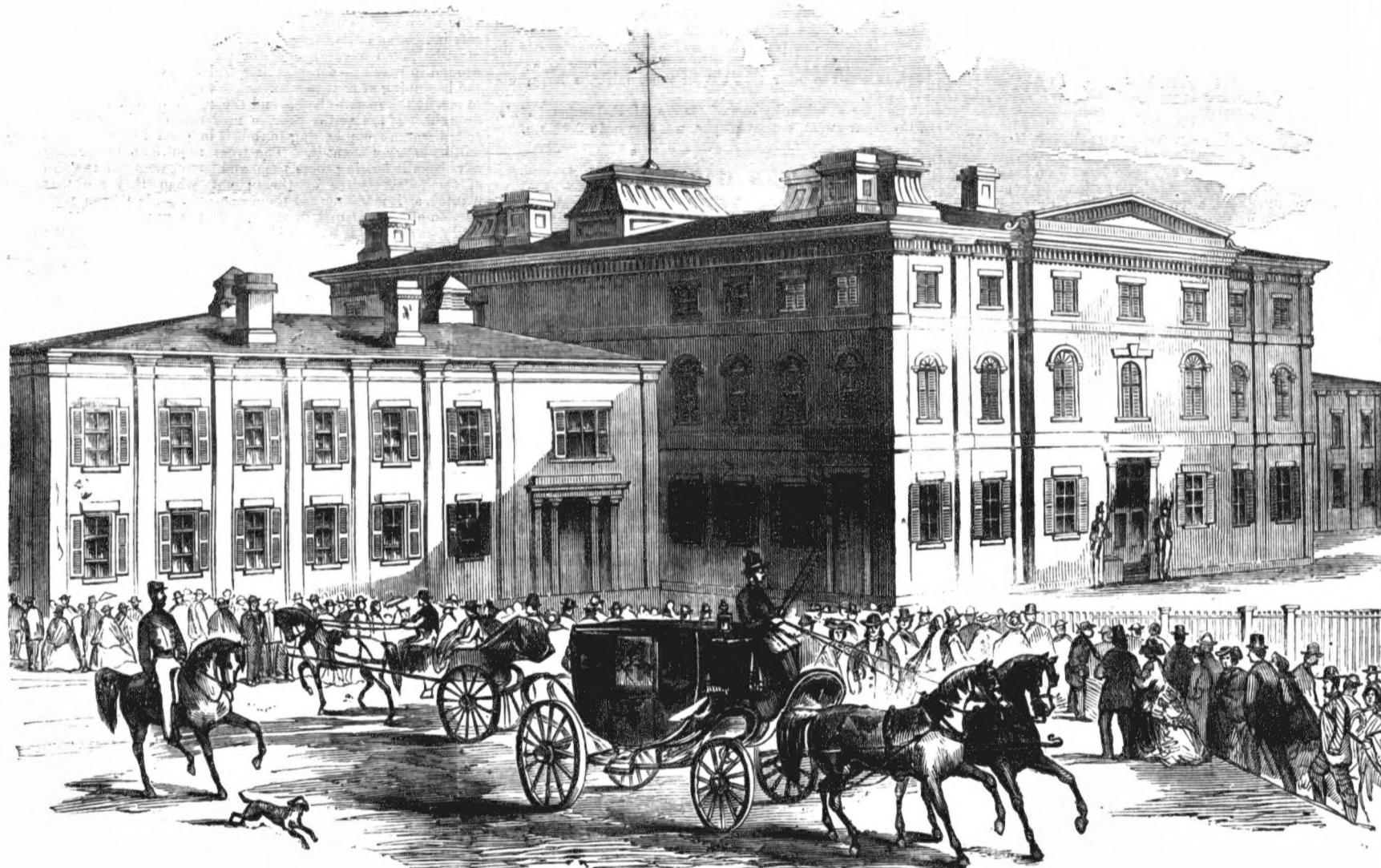
A HEAVY loss on the underwriters and marine insurance companies was reported on Monday in the City by the receipt of a telegram from Shanghai, with intelligence of the total wreck of the British ship Hamilla Mitchell, belonging to Glasgow, outward bound from London to Shanghai, on the Leuonna Rock, within 130 miles of her destination, with a cargo valued at £150,000 and specie to the amount of £50,000. The information came from Lloyd's agent at Shanghai. The Hamilla Mitchell was a first-class iron ship of nearly 1,000 tons, owned by Mrs. T. Mitchell, of Glasgow, and was commanded by Captain Brandescombe. Lloyd's Register describes her as having been built at Dundee in 1864, under special survey. She sailed from Gravesend on the 5th of April last. The date of her loss is not mentioned in the telegram, only the spot where it occurred, known as the Leuonna Hammocks—a cluster of rocks in latitude 30° 25' N., longitude 122° 33' E. East, in the fair-way to the entrance of the River Yang-tse-kiang, and about 130 miles from Shanghai. The crew appeared to have saved themselves by the ship's boats and reached the port in safety. There is no doubt that on the intelligence reaching Shanghai the English con-

THE REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE ON THE BLACK SEA.

The ruins of the Temple of Neptune are situated at Amastre, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey on the Black Sea. The town is built on the declivity of a hill on a peninsula between two ports. It is the Amastre of the ancients, and in the neighbourhood are many interesting remains, among them the above ruins.

A JAPANESE NAVAL ACTION.

A RECENT number of the *Japan Times*, received by the last mail, contains a most interesting account of the naval engagement between the imperial and rebel forces before the town of Hokodate, which culminated in the fall of that place, an account which shows what strides the Japanese have made in their acquaintance with the more deadly instruments of modern warfare. On Saturday, June 19, the imperial fleet, consisting of the ram Stonewall, the Henda, the Kami-no-Kami, and the Chosu-Maro, steamed into the harbour and engaged the forts and the two rebel steamers, the Emperor and the Eagle. The latter defended themselves manfully against the superior forces of the imperialists, and the night closed without any advantage on either side. At three o'clock on Sunday morning the attack was renewed, and for four hours a heavy and continuous fire was kept up by both sides with great spirit. The little Emperor, a yacht, which was presented by the Queen to the Tycoon on the occasion of Lord Elgin's signing the treaty, won the admira-



PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.—THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, QUEBEC.—(SEE PAGE 1459.)

in the Sumatra at Suez at 2 a.m. September 16, excepting five passengers and nine of the officers and crew, and 15 natives. Mails, specie, cargo, and baggage 'went down in ship.'

After the receipt of the above another was received:—

"Suez, Sept. 16.

"The Sumatra arrived at 2 a.m. to-day. The Carnatic a total wreck off Shadwan at 1 a.m. September 13. Passengers and crew landed on Shadwan, and arrived in Sumatra, with the exception of the following, who are missing:—Captain Pope, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cuppage, Mr. Piddington (Peninsular and Oriental Service), and Mr. Warron, Mr. Ransford (surgeon), Mr. Gardner (purser) Mr. M'Intosh (purser's clerk), Mr. Boque (chief engineer), Mr. Coll (t), Mr. M'Caw (fifth engineer), F. Ferguson (steward), Woods, Spratt, Harper, and 15 natives. Mails, specie, cargo, and luggage went down in ship."

The island of Shadwan is situated on the south side of the entrance to the Red Sea from the Gulf of Suez. It is of some extent, with high land in the centre, and is about 10 or 12 miles from the main land coast of Egypt. Whether the Carnatic was driven to it by stress of weather or got ashore in a fog is yet to be learnt, but it appears most remarkable that after clearing all the reef shoals and intricate navigation down the Gulf, and an unfathomable sea entered, she should have struck on the island in question, probably going at full speed at the time, making 11 knots an hour. It is generally believed that after striking she filled and then glided off the reef and foundered in deep water. The Carnatic was built in 1862. The Board of Trade returns of British steamers represent her as 1,254 tons register, with engines of 400 horse-power. Her extreme length was 294ft.; breadth of

sul, with Lloyd's agent, took immediate steps to save as much of the valuable cargo as possible, especially the £50,000 in specie, which was stowed in a strong chest under the captain's cabin; but should the treasure become known to the herds of Chinese fishermen who frequent these islands, the opinion of nautical men who are well acquainted with the desperate character of these men is that it will be all plundered unless a war vessel is brought into service to drive them off. There is from 19 to 25 fathoms of water round the rocks where she struck. The London Salvage Association have despatched one of their officers to Shanghai to look after the interests of the underwriters. All the specie is insured. The £50,000 is divided among four of the leading marine insurance companies, in the City. Part of the ship and cargo is insured at Lloyd's, and the remainder among the offices.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's Hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute Orders for Large and Small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

THE NEW VADE MECUM (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of post office-order or stamps to the amount of 3s. 10d.—[Advt.]

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tion of the English spectators by the plucky way in which she withstood and answered the combined attack of the Stonewall and three other imperial steamers. "Shell after shell and shot after shot from her kept the other vessels at bay, nor did her fire even slacken during the terrible struggle." When the fire was at its hottest, a well-directed shell from one of her guns burst in the magazine of the Chosu-Maro, and instantly a column of fire and smoke rose high into the air thick with the débris of the sinking vessel. As the smoke cleared away, her bowsprit and foremast were alone visible above the water. Then followed one of those scenes which so intensify the horrors of uncivilised warfare. While the crew of the sunken vessel were struggling for their bare lives in the water, the guns of the Emperor poured shot and shell into their midst with frightful effect. Their comrades, finding the fire too hot for them, steamed to cooler parts of the bay, and it was left to the boats of the Pearl, an English man-of-war, to rescue as many poor creatures as survived the twofold danger. Twenty-two in all were taken alive out of the water; some of them had escaped unharmed, but most of them, including the captain, were terribly burnt and mangled. As the day advanced, it was evident that, in spite of the determined courage of the rebels, the superior strength of the imperialists was beginning to tell. Later on smoke was observed issuing from the rebel steamer, the Eagle, and two hours afterwards the stern part blew up, leaving the rest of her enveloped in flames. Then presently the Emperor was seen to be on fire, and as evening drew on the flames from the luckless vessels reflected in the glare of the burning town cast a lurid light over the two small forts which alone held the remnants of the rebel forces, and which were destined to follow the fate of the town and ships.



CONTINENTAL WATERING PLACES.—THE CENTRAL AVENUE AT FYLMONT.—(SEE PAGE 1466)

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.
Every Evening, at 7, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN. Followed by, at 7.30, FORMOSA: New Four Act Drama, by Dion Boucicault: Messrs. J. B. Howard, Barrett, H. Irving, David Fisher, Brittain Wright, F. Charles, and John House; Mrs. Billington; Messrs. Maggie Brennan, L. Macdonald, Dalton, and Katharine Rodgers. Conclude with BORROWED PLUMES.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7, LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN (Operetta): Miss Loeby, Mr. Terrott. At 7.45, DREAMS (Drama): Messrs. C. Harcourt, S. Emery, J. Clayton, R. Souter; Miss Henrade and Miss R. E. nos, &c. At 10, LINDA OF CHAMOUNI, or NOT FORMOSA (Burlesque): Miss E. Farrer, Miss Loeby, Mr. E. Dred, Mr. Maclean. Ballet, Chorus, and Company of 100.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Swanborough.
Every Evening at 7.30, AMONG THE BREAKERS: Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Turner, Joyce; Messrs. Button, Fosbrooke. After which, THE TOODLES: Mr. Clarke. To conclude with THE PILGRIM OF LOVE: Messrs. E. Terry, Turner, Bruce, &c.; Messrs. Erskine, Richardson, Newton, &c.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.
This Evening, at 7, a new and original sketch by Harry Lemon, Esq., called WAIT FOR AN ANSWER. After which, a New Comedy by Thomas Morton, Esq., entitled PLAIN ENGLISH: Barry Sullivan; Messrs. George Honey, J. C. Cowper, W. H. Stephens, D. Evans, Lin Rayne, Charles Horsman, W. Arthur, E. Dyas, F. Harland; Mrs. Hermann Vzin, Miss Amy Fawcett, Miss Rosine Power, Miss Maribrough, Miss Howard, Mrs. Horsman, and Miss Jane Rignold. To conclude with THE WATERMAN.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30, QUIET AT HOME: Mr. Day; Messrs. Rouse and Jessie Bourke. At 8, CHECKMATE: Messrs. Dewar, Danvers, and Kenward; Messrs. Saunders and M. Oliver. At 9.30, BILLY TAYLOR: Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Messrs. Saunders, Nelly Bromley, Kate Bishop, and M. Oliver. Concluding with SEA GULLS: Messrs. Day, Kenward, &c.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.
This Evening, at 8, SCHOOL, by T. W. Robertson (20th time): Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, Glover, and Bancroft; Miss Carlotta Addison, Mrs. B. White, and Miss Marie Wilton. Also QUIET BY ACCIDENT and A WINNING HAZARD: Messrs. Montague, Colette, Sydney, Montgomery; Misses Augusta and B. Wilton.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
Every Evening at 7.30, MY WIFE'S DENTIST. Followed by, at 8.30, THE TURN OF THE TIDE: Messrs. Hermann Vzin, A. Nelson, Mellon, Keet Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Ryden; Messrs. Sophia Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harle, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This Evening, at 7, BREACH OF PROMISE. At 8.15, T. W. Robertson's New Comedy, in Three Acts, PROGRESS: Messrs. Neville, Clarke, Billington, Parcells, Westland, Marshall, Collette; Messrs. Lydia Foote, Stephens, Hughes, Berend, &c.

CHARING-CROSS.

Under the Management of Miss E. Fowler.
Every Evening: LITTLE FIBS at 7.30; ROOM FOR THE LADIES at 8.10; VERY LITTLE FAUST AND MORE MEPHISTOPHELES at 9.15: Faust, Mr. Wallace; Mephistopheles, Miss Fowler; Valentine, Mr. Flockton; Marguerite, Miss F. Evesleigh; Siebel, Mr. George Bockett; and the entire Company. To conclude, at 11, with a Farce.

SADLER'S-WELLS THEATRE.

This Evening, at 7.45, the ninth time, a new Drama, adapted by W. E. Suter, Esq., from Sir Walter Scott's Novel of "Old Mortality" or, The Heir of Milwood: characters by Messrs. E. Phelps, J. G. Rosiere, E. Newbound, and Richard Edgar; Mrs. Margaret Eburne, Mrs. E. F. Edgar, and Miss Julia Summers. Preceded and followed by a Laughable Farce: Mr. Richard Edgar.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.
This Evening, at 8, THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, from the St. James's Hall: Messrs. Moore, Crocker, Rawlinson, Vestris, Colline, Nish, and Forty Performers. Manager, Mr. Frederick Burgess.

SURREY THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.
This Evening, at 7, MACBETH: Macbeth, Mr. Creswick; Macduff, Mr. Henry Marston; Banquo, Mr. Henry Dalton; Malcolm, Mr. Brooke; Witcher, Messrs. Voillette, G. Yarnold, Mrs. Holston; Lady Macbeth and Heate, Madame Fanny Huddart. After which, BROTHER BOB: Messrs. Voillette, Brooke, Yarnold; Miss Webster, Mrs. Holston. To conclude with THE SECRET: Miss M. Gordon.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten. PHYSICO-TECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

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ROSEVILLE GARDENS.—Miscellaneous Amusements.

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I.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fifie House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; House of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 6, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's Park; College

of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

THE ALARM OF THE WEATHER WISE.

The correspondence that has taken place in the daily papers, and especially in the *Times*, as to the apprehended high tide of the coming 6th of October, affords a curious illustration of how little human nature changes. We smile at the old astrologers, but the credulity on which they traded still prevails, and seems to delight in an opportunity for indulging itself. Many of the grandest operations of nature, like the movements of the heavenly bodies, are reduced under regular rules, and the region of uncertainty is daily narrowed. But such a region still exists, and probably will always remain. Within this there is an opening for hypotheses and predictions—in a word, for guess-work, and people are nearly as ready now as in the days of old to listen to any one who has courage enough to make guesses for them. They have no means of verifying such statements, and, as they cannot tell what there may be in them, they are afraid to disregard them. In this case, a gentleman who has a meteorological theory, but who is not generally recognized as an authority on the subject, expresses an opinion nine months in advance, that the period from the 5th to the 7th of October will be marked by "high tides and destructive storms." The prediction attracts attention, it is repeated from mouth to mouth, it gathers terror as it proceeds, until at length residents in the Eastern Counties write in alarm, for further information, the Astronomer Royal receives more inquiries than he can answer, and the original prophet is adjured to give assurances that the Channel Islands, and Jersey in particular, with the levels of Southsea, Portsmouth, &c., will all be in existence after the 5th of October. We believe, in fact, that considerable alarm has been created all along the coast, and Captain Saxby will, at least, have to answer for the anxiety he has given many old women, who will go to bed for some nights with the apprehension of being drowned in their beds.

The letter of the Astronomer Royal in Tuesday's impression of the *Times* will remove anxiety from all who are able to read and understand it. It might have occurred to those who were alarmed to appeal to this authority before, and the explanation would, no doubt, have been volunteered sooner if it had been supposed the public could be so credulous. It happens that the height of the tide is one of those matters on which the Board of Admiralty supply every year such wonderfully minute calculations. The *Nautical Almanac*, predicting the positions of the principal heavenly bodies for two or three years in advance, is among the greatest wonders of science; and a similar publication predicts the height and times of high water at numerous ports for the two tides on every day in the year. The calculations are, of course, made with a full knowledge of all the particulars on which Captain Saxby relied. The relative positions of the sun, the moon, and the earth form the very elements of astronomical and nautical predictions, and it required no mysterious information or recondite theory to know that the tide of the 6th of October will be the highest this year. But the height by which it will exceed the next lower will be no more than one inch. This, the second in height, occurred last February, and passed without damage; so that unless the Channel Islands and the Eastern Counties have literally been within an inch of destruction already, their inhabitants need be under no special apprehension. It is

probable, indeed, as Captain Saxby says, that "the proper use of the words 'high tide' will explain a good deal." The height of the tide, so far as it depends on the influences of the sun and moon, varies at the same

locality within known limits. It has been calculated that, if a spring tide happens at a time when the sun and moon are both in the closest possible proximity to the earth, the tide may be increased by one-seventh. This is a rare occurrence, and will not happen next October. The moon will be at the nearest point of her orbit to the earth, but the earth will not be nearest to the sun. The good people who have been so much alarmed have probably confounded a "high tide" with the destructive phenomena of volcanic waves, or with the "bore" which prevails in some estuaries. The great wave of last year's earthquake in Peru rolled across the Pacific to the shores of Australia and New Zealand. But it requires some violent convulsion of the earth to produce these terrible deluges, and the "bore," as we have said, is peculiar to certain well-known localities. There is nothing in the mere attraction of the sun and moon to cause such disturbance. Residents and visitors at the sea coast may, therefore, await the dreaded 6th of October in perfect ease. The only ordinary cause from which we could apprehend danger on the coast is one of which we still seem to know next to nothing. As the Astronomer Royal said, "The most injurious tides are usually those which follow a continuance of heavy westerly or north-westerly winds on the Atlantic." But the rules for predicting the quarter or the duration of the winds have yet to be discovered.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CUBA DIFFICULTY.

It would seem that, after all, the Spanish Government are prepared to enter into negotiations for the emancipation of Cuba from their rule. A Paris Correspondent states that official despatches from Madrid arrived on Monday, embodying the views of the Regent's Government in regard to Cuba, and that there are strong grounds for believing that within the past few days a resolution has been taken to treat with America or with the Cubans themselves, with a view to the severance of the island from Spain, provided that end can be attained without wounding the pride of the Spanish nation, whilst at the same time a round sum is paid into the Spanish Treasury. The reports which have reached us from the Peninsula during the past fortnight, and which we referred to in our last impression, certainly did not prepare us for such a result; but it is not improbable that in this instance, as in so many others, necessity has dictated a course which otherwise would have been unhesitatingly rejected. It is quite conceivable that the Spanish people should be bitterly opposed to any proposal whose adoption would entail the loss of the "flower of the Antilles." Their pride is touched in its most tender part when they are asked to recognise the independence of insurgents whom they have been so long endeavouring to reduce to subjection. But the point at issue is just one of those which are least capable of being properly decided by popular clamour. The nation may think that they possess the power of crushing a revolt, and successfully resisting all who might see proper to intervene between them and their rebellious subjects. But those to whom the direction of Spanish affairs is entrusted may look at things with different eyes. The American Government, it is notorious, are anxious to bring Cuba within the pale of the Union, and the Spanish Government have practically to decide whether this end shall be accomplished by fair means or foul. After striking a balance of probabilities, they have apparently come to the conclusion that, if they are to part with Cuba, it had better be on terms the most advantageous to themselves.

What may have passed between the Emperor of the French and General Prim is not, of course, known, but it is believed that the Emperor, consistently with the respect which he has always manifested for the rights of nationalities, counselled the course on which it is supposed Spain has now resolved. The fate of Cuba, it has been more than once pointed out, can only concern its inhabitants and the parent country to which at present it owns allegiance. If indeed any attempt were made by America forcibly to wrest Cuba from Spain, then indeed a question might arise whether in the public interest other Powers would not be obliged to aid in averting a blow which in process of time could be directed against themselves. But no such considerations arise at the present time. The Americans are not unnaturally desirous of seeing Cuba independent, and of removing Spain from the position she now occupies in the West Indies. The insurrection in the island, and the unsuccessful efforts hitherto made by Spain to vindicate her authority, afford a pretext for intervention which in course of time might prove too powerful for any American Government to resist, and the negotiations which have been inaugurated by the Cabinet at Washington have, no doubt, been dictated as much by a desire to escape from an awkward difficulty, as by a wish to secure the possession of the coveted island.

With regard to the fact that the fire-engines have recently had to wait for water till the arrival of Monsieur le Turncock, there is for this evil, not less stupid than mischievous, a simple remedy. First, the companies should be compelled to keep on a constant and a full supply. Then, why should not every captain of the brigade be himself furnished with the means of turning on the water? The means themselves are not so delicate or difficult that to entrust them to strange hands could be considered in any way dangerous; and in the use of them no abuse or misapplication could arise. The companies can have no reasonable objection whatever to make to a suggestion the wisdom and practicability of which are apparent; and if they should urge unreasonable objections, it will be time to see whether society would not be greatly benefited by the whole provision and administration of the water supply being transferred from private companies to the State. The general supply is deplorably insufficient, and sometimes shamefully irregular; and that, in addition to this, on critical emergencies, there should be no supply at all, is not only intolerably inconvenient but incalculably disastrous.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. TITUS SALT, of Saltaire and Crow Nest, Yorkshire, has received from Mr. Gladstone the offer of a baronetcy, which he has accepted.

MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD HORSFORD, of the Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died at Clifton on the 13th inst., aged sixty-seven. General Horsford was recently colonel of the 3rd battalion Foot Artillery, and Brigadier Commanding at Meerut.

WOOLWICH Dockyard was virtually closed this week, the whole of the mechanics and labourers, amounting to not more than 150, having left the establishment pursuant to notice—with the exception of a few men who remain for the purpose of making packing-cases for the furniture of the officials who will remove to other localities.

ST. LEGER PIGEON-FLYING MATCH.—The sweepstakes annually contended for on the St. Leger Day among Lambeth pigeon fanciers came off this year as usual. The fly was from Brighton, and Kennington-cross the winning goal. There were 18 competitors, and Mr. Wright's blue skinum won, and performed the distance in 1h. 15m.

It is again on the *tapis* to light up all the street lamps in Edinburgh by one *coup* from an electric battery. Mr. Hart, an experienced electrician, has indicated the practicability of such a scheme; the saving of gas alone, without taking the other savings on ladders and lamplighters into account, is said to show a figure beyond the expense of the simple lighting power.

THE Parliament of New Zealand has made up a return showing the number of "Rebels" killed in the various skirmishes of which the Northern Island of New Zealand has been the theatre during the year ending June, 1869. A total of about 260 is arrived at. As the number of Maories in revolt has never exceeded 1,000, the removal of 260 rebels is a matter of some significance.

CO-OPERATIVE Societies are increasing in Germany most rapidly, and find marked favour among the working classes, as is shown by a report of M. Schultz-Delitzsch on the results of the year 1868, presented to the Political Economy Congress lately held at Mayence. According to that document the number of those associations, which in 1866 was 199, and in 1867, 316, rose in 1868 to 555.

CAUTION TO WORKMEN.—No less than 58 men were suspended at the powder-mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey on Friday morning for having in their possession pipes and lucifer matches, each being searched as he came on the premises. The men are provided with books of rules, and orders are posted in all parts of the building cautioning those employed not to carry either pipes or matches.

THE authorities of Harvard University advertise that the courses of instruction in that institution for the coming collegiate year will be open to competent persons of both sexes. The lectures are to be given by an eminent faculty, among whom we observe the names of Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Frederic D. Hedge, and William D. Howells, a poet of rising reputation.

A GRAVE question is solemnly discussed by a Methodist paper, whether local preachers are justified in using the velocipede on Sundays. On the whole the paper is not prepared to condemn the new machine being so used. It is better to walk than ride, if the distance will permit, but it is better to ride a velocipede than a horse. It is asked, "Where will the innovation end? Perhaps we shall have a 'Local Preachers' Bicycle Fund,' with a yearly collection."

WE are informed that a company has recently been formed with the object of constructing at the Crystal Palace a floating swimming bath on the principle so commonly met with on continental rivers, which will afford facilities for learning and practising the art of swimming in upwards of an acre of water; and there is every reason to hope that a well-appointed swimming bath, carried out on a scale worthy of the place, will be ready for public use early next spring.

A FRENCH journal graphically describes a new "thief hat," as the invention of a Yankee. The hat is of "chimney-pot" shape, formed of indiarubber, very elastic. The thief wearing this hat enters the shop of some jeweller, or any place where there are articles of value, seizes a favourable moment to thrust the hat on the shopman, and force it down to his shoulders. It is added that the victim can neither cry out nor quickly remove the hat, and that the thief has ample time to pursue his theft at leisure.

THE Sunday-closing movement in Paris is making but small headway. Several drapers' assistants have just summoned their masters, to obtain damages for dismissal without notice. In order to force their employers to close their shops on Sundays, these young men had refused to work on that day, and were forthwith "sacked" without their wages. The Tribunal ordered the masters to pay what was due to their assistants, but refused to give the latter any damages, the Judge holding that, under the circumstances, the employers were justified in dismissing them.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—This venerable prelate died on Saturday afternoon. Few men have spent more money in litigation than the Bishop of Exeter. At the late Visitation Court at Exeter this year, held by Bishop Trower, the subject was alluded to by the Ven. Archdeacon Phillpotts, Chancellor of the diocese, and Bishop Phillpotts' eldest son. He stated that his venerable father had spent between £20,000 and £30,000 in legal proceedings for the purpose of preserving law and order in the Church, and all this from his own pocket. The laity must now expect no more assistance in that quarter, but help themselves.

THE death is announced of Captain John Hudson, R.N., for many years Governor of the Queen's Bench Prison. Captain Hudson was in his seventy-fourth year. He entered the navy in August, 1811, and was employed at the time at the siege of Cadiz, and afterwards in Egypt, Jamaica, the Mediterranean, in the Channel, on the African and South American stations, and off St. Helena. In 1822 he distinguished himself in the river Bonny, at the capture, after a desperate resistance, of five vessels, having on board upwards of 1,800 negroes. He was appointed Governor of the Queen's Bench Prison in 1843.

THE International Congress of Workmen, held at Bâle, closed its proceedings on the 11th. During the last meeting, Mr. Lessner, of London, expressed his opinions as regards tenant-right and agriculture in England. He maintained that property was doubled in value by its extent, but unfortunately only capitalists benefit thereby, and daily land and wealth are being concentrated into the hands of the rich. There once existed 250,000 landlords, which number has dwindled to 30,000. The Congress almost unanimously accepted the principle of trade unions, to be established in every part of the globe, each connected by a universal federation.

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Graham, Master of the Mint, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Graham was educated at the Glasgow Grammar School, and took his degree of M.A. at the university of his native town. He afterwards studied for two years in Edinburgh, and returned to Glasgow, became a lecturer to the Mechanics' Institute, and was subsequently elected Andersonian Professor to the university. In 1837 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in London University, and held the appointment till Sir John Herschell resigned the position of Master of the Mint in 1855. Mr. Graham was then appointed to fill this important post.

DESIGNS FOR CHANNEL STEAMERS.—The very defective state of the accommodation afforded by the Channel steamers plying between this country and the Continent having been brought

under the notice of the Council of the Society of Arts, they have determined to offer the gold medal of the society and the large silver medal of the society for the best and the second-best block model of a steamer which shall afford the most convenient shelter and accommodation to passengers on the deck of the vessel crossing the Channel between France and England. The steamer is not to exceed in tonnage and draught the best vessels now in use between Folkestone and Boulogne, and the model must be on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot.

AN ARISTOCRATIC RISING IN AMERICA.—An American letter says—"Some of our more agrarian journals are expressing a fear that a landed aristocracy will be created in the United States by the immense land grants which have been made by the Government in the far west, chiefly in California. A comparison is drawn between these Californian branches and the Southern plantations. The sub-division of these estates has by no means kept pace with their enormous increase in value, and they cannot fail to make the children of their owners the possessors of larger fortunes than are now known in any other part of the country. Thus America dreads an approach to the huge landed estates of Hungary and Russia, and fears the immense power they will confer."

BRAZILIAN LONGEVITY.—In the *Diario de São Paulo* the death is reported, in the town of Franca, of Custodio José Moreira, aged 135 years! He was born in Portugal, and present there at the funeral of King D. João V. He was in the habit of working steadily until within the last eight years; his nourishment was scraped cheese, wine, and sugar. The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* states that D. Sabina Maria de Lemos, mother of the Baron do Rio Verde, died in May last, in Minas Gerais, aged 115 years, leaving over 300 descendants, down to the fifth generation. Her son, the Baron do Rio Verde, was murdered in 1865 at the age of 81 but the fact was concealed from the mother, and although possessing her faculties in a high degree of preservation, she died in the belief that her son was still living in Rio de Janeiro.

PAUPER CHILDREN IN WARWICKSHIRE.—A special meeting of the Warwick Board of Guardians was held on Saturday to consider a proposition, introduced by the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Leigh, for boarding out pauper children with the cottagers in the various villages of the union, instead of the present plan of maintaining them in the workhouse. The project, which was supported by Lord Leigh, the lord Lieutenant of the county, gave rise to an animated discussion, and evoked considerable opposition. Eventually a committee, consisting of Lord Leigh and other influential members of the board, were appointed to make inquiries as to the probable cost and the working of the system in places where it has already been adopted, and to report thereon at a subsequent meeting. The Warwick union comprises 39 agricultural parishes.

AT a meeting of the Court of Common Council a few days ago, a deputation from the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Within attended to express their astonishment and alarm at a report that the Holborn viaduct would not be opened until November, and to urge that it should be opened during the present month. It was stated, in reply, that the works were being pushed on as fast as possible, and that no reason existed why the viaduct should not be opened in the second week in October, as originally fixed. It was also stated that the new bridge at Blackfriars would be ready for public traffic by the 13th of October. An order was given to re-line the Lord Mayor's state coach at a cost not exceeding £150. A motion to contribute 200 guineas from the City funds to the Colonial Emigration Fund, was after some discussion adjourned for future consideration.

MR. H. B. SHERIDAN, M.P., AND THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P. for Dudley, whose constituency seat is situated in St. Peter's, Thanet, writes to a local journal, denying the report given currency to the Birmingham, London, and local press, that his constituents are about to call upon him for an explanation regarding his connection with the Albert Insurance Company. He says—"I have received no letter or communication, directly or indirectly, from any constituent, large as that constituency is, or from any person in Dudley, on the subject of the Albert Company. Neither have there been any meetings of my constituents on the subject." In addition, he adds, that there will be no ruin to any policy-holder in connection with the company, as they are safe to get 15s. in the pound, and possibly the remaining 5s.

THE next time there is an agitation in favour of bridges over or tunnels under our crowded carriage ways, it may be well to recollect a piece of advice offered from New York, where the experiment of a street viaduct has been tried. The editor of the *Scientific American* urges the Londoners to have nothing to do with elevated crossings. The fact is people will not use them. In summer the ascent is too fatiguing; in winter the descent is dangerous; in wet weather females, for whom the bridges are mostly demanded, will not drag their dresses up and down the slippery steps. At the best, weak-kneed pedestrians cannot mount the stairs, and the nimble-footed prefer to thread through the chain of vehicles in the road. Upon the failure of the Fulton-street bridge the editor based his recommendation; but this bridge was chiefly erected to save passengers from the mud; we want to keep their lives safe, and are prepared to make sacrifices to this end.

VACCINATION.—The Compulsory Vaccination Act is working amid difficulties. The other day a woman brought her child to Bow-street to exhibit it to the magistrate, in the words of the reporter, "literally covered with sores," which she attributed to vaccination, performed by the assistant of Mr. Bennett, of St. Giles'. Dr. Seaton has since investigated the case, and he calls the eruption eczema, although, on the first examination, Mr. Bennett was reported to have thought it chicken-pox. Dr. Seaton, in his report, acknowledges the possibility that the vaccination had some part in evolving the eruption, which he considers to have been a latent affection. He states that the child was flabby and ill-nourished, and that the operation ought to have been postponed. It is only by impressing on the public mind the horrors of unmitigated small-pox—which, thanks to vaccination, the present generation can scarcely realize—that people will be induced to put up with the minor and occasional evils of vaccination.

FROM Trouville we hear that the ex Queen of Spain, who lately left that place, set apart a sum of money to pay the bathing-men who assisted her and her suite, and to pay also for the cabin in which she and they dressed and undressed. She and her followers were more than a month in the town, and they bathed almost every day. The amount each bathing-man got was less than £1 sterling. The principal bather only received twenty-four shillings, and yet he had the honour of himself taking Her Majesty into the briny wave. The man represents that the remuneration offered is insufficient for their services, especially as they had to neglect other "clients" in order to attend to Her Majesty and her dependents, and to be ready for them at the moment required; and the chief bathing-man remarks besides, for his part, that as Her Majesty is a bulky being and very heavy, he had more fatigue with her than he had with any other lady. But their complaints have produced no redress—nay, the principal bather, who took the lead in making them, has been dismissed.

DR. PETER MASK ROGET, M.D., F.R.S., has just died at Malvern, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was the son of the Rev. John Roget, a descendant of a Swiss family, and minister of one of the Swiss churches in London; his mother being a sister of the late Sir Samuel Romilly. Dr. Roget was on the Continent after the peace of Amiens, when hostilities between France and England were suddenly resumed, and was among the English subjects who were seized by Bonaparte. In 1811 he was chosen one of the secretaries of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and

in 1829 and 1830 was elected president. In 1814 a valuable paper contributed by him to the Royal Society obtained for him the fellowship of that institution. In November, 1827, on the retirement of Sir John Herschel from the office of senior secretary of the Royal Society, Dr. Roget was appointed his successor. In 1833 he wrote his "Bridgewater Treatise on Animal and Vegetable Physiology." To the general public Dr. Roget is well known by his "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," a twentieth edition of which he was engaged on at his death.

A STRANGE STORY.—A strange story has got abroad in Edinburgh recently in regard to an aged female pauper in St. Cuthbert's Poor House. The woman has been an inmate in the poor house for a good many years, and in addition to her other misfortunes she had that of being afflicted with blindness. Not long ago she was attacked with a very violent pain, such as the medical officers could not understand, far less relieve. It lasted for the whole night and part of the following day, and was described as of such a nature that it threatened to "tear her eyes out." At last it reached a height; the poor woman for a time was left in a state of semi-prostration; but to her delight, as soon as the pain had passed off, she found that her eyesight had been restored. One can imagine the astonishment of one of the officers, when, shaking him heartily by the hand, she said—"I have often shaken hands with you before; I have often heard your voice and spoken to you; but never have I seen your face until this morning." The case has caused some astonishment among the members of the medical profession in the city.

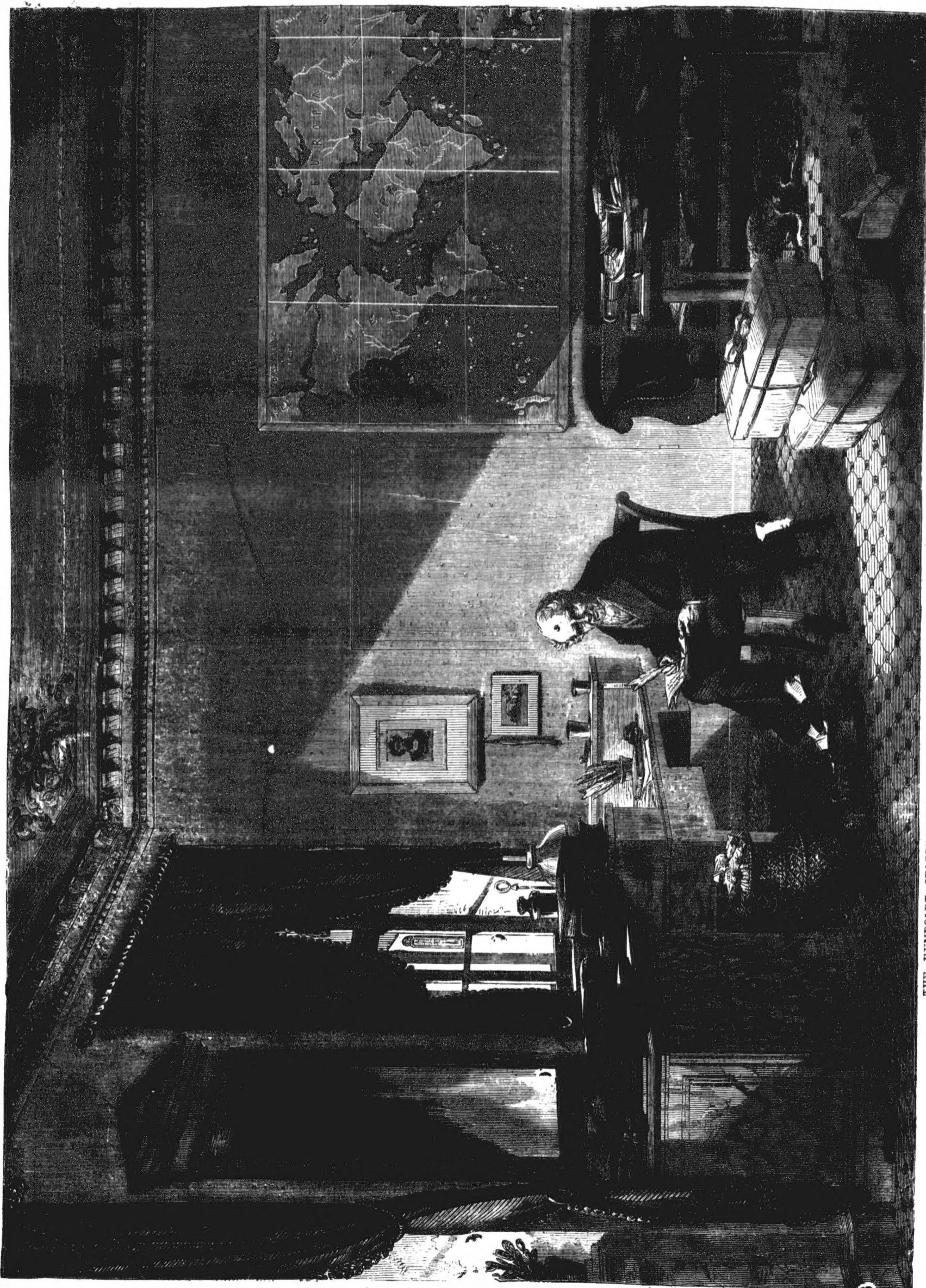
A WILD BOY.—The American papers state that considerable excitement exists in East Davenport and Gilbert Town in consequence of a wild boy, who has been seen by several people prowling about the woods at the back of Judge Grant's farm and on the bank and islands of the river. About a week ago a man returning from a shooting excursion saw what he at first took for some wild animal crouching by the bank of a river. It suddenly plunged in, and emerged with a fish, which it devoured ravenously. Getting closer to it he saw that it was a boy, apparently about 15 or 16, entirely without clothes, and covered with light sandy hair, of a silky appearance. He plainly saw the face, and describes it as revoltingly ugly and brutal in its aspect. He attempted to approach it, but the creature became alarmed, and, taking to the water, swam to a neighbouring island, and hid among the sedges. On returning home he gave information, and a close look out has been kept. The creature, whatever it may be, has been seen twice since, and the wild boy of the woods will doubtless be shortly captured.

THE American papers generally call for an immediate repetition of the Oxford and Harvard boat-race on American waters. The remarks made in this country on the loss of time for study, and the ill effects of so much training as would be involved in a continuation of the struggle, have been sharply criticized as hardly opportune just after England has won. Mr. William Schwarz writes to the *New York Herald*, that he will from his own purse defray the entire expenses of the Oxford crew if they will cross the Atlantic. Considering that the Harvard crew have dispersed, two having gone to the Continent and two to America, and that two months or more of "training for the race" is enough of a strain on the young men at least for one year, it need not be ascribed to any bias on the part of the winning party if it be suggested that for the present both universities would do well to digest the lessons and experiences of the late struggle. In his modest speech at the Crystal Palace banquet, Mr. Simons expressed the hope that the next American crew that encountered Oxford would be able to profit by the experiences of himself and his companions; but sufficient time has hardly yet elapsed for any crew to avail themselves of his suggestion.

A PRIVATE meeting of influential inhabitants of Brighton has been held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing an explanatory statement with reference to a new line of railway which it is proposed to construct between London and Brighton. The engineer of the project, Mr. Hopkins, C.E., stated that the Brighton terminus of the line would be immediately in the rear of the Grand Hotel. It would branch off to Lewes, side by side with the present line, but from the county town it would pass near Chichester, Newick, Maresfield, West Hoathly, and other villages, on its way to East Grinstead, whence the line would go to Lingfield, Crowborough, Limpsfield, Westerham [branch line], and Warlingham, joining the South-Eastern Railway at Beckenham. This junction would secure admission to three metropolitan termini—London Bridge, Cannon-street, Charing-cross. Mr. Hopkins stated that the landowners through whose property the line would pass are very anxious that it should be constructed, and the country people living in the district are equally enthusiastic in its favour. Mr. Hopkins's scheme was very favourably received. The cost of constructing the line is computed at £1,600,000, and the projectors ask no further assistance from Brighton than its moral support.

THE END OF "FORMOSA."—Those who knew Paris intimately during the close of Louis Philippe's reign may remember a heroine Louise, who achieved a celebrity as widespread as that of Thiers, Guizot, or Arago, although not under her surname. At the time of the now almost forgotten occurrences at Tahiti of the Pritchard case, the Salle Valentino (a dancing saloon of the period, which perhaps still exists) was, owing to some fancied nonsensical analogy, christened "Tahiti," and Louise, its presiding genius, as naturally became "Queen Pomare." As such she was every night received with mock royal honours. The editor of the *Constitutionnel* devoted a leading article to her, all the minor papers followed, a distinguished composer wrote a song, which, under the name of "Queen Pomare," went the round of Europe, and Pomare's portrait was in every shop window of every capital. She ruined a score of the leading swell of the day, and after memorable pranks and successes unparalleled, suddenly disappeared from Salle Valentino, and no one knew whither. Her name might never have been heard again, had not a contributor to the Paris press lately recorded the fact that a poor woman, 58 years of age, and prematurely broken, had died poverty-stricken on a bed of straw, in the "worst inn's worst room," in Rue Maubré, so thoroughly forsaken that no one could be found to attend to her and close her eyes, and that this woman was Louise, surnamed Queen Pomare.

MATRIMONY IN FRANCE.—A judgment of interest to foreign families of which members have contracted matrimonial alliances in France was given a few days back in the Civil Court of Paris. The facts of the case were these:—M. de Brimont married about two years ago a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Penniman, American subjects. No contract was drawn up, but the parents of the lady promised verbally, according to M. de Brimont, to make the young couple an annual allowance of 50,000 francs as a marriage portion. The young wife died a few months back, leaving an infant daughter, and Mr. Penniman, who until then had regularly paid the money, refused to continue it to the son-in-law. The last named now brought a suit to enforce the continuance of the payment, as alimony for himself and daughter. The parents of the deceased lady, while offering to bring up the child, resisted the demand, on the ground that the plaintiff was a spendthrift, that he had contracted numerous debts when he married, and had since contracted new ones, and, moreover, that he was young, and might by his labour procure for himself sufficient resources. The Tribunal, however, decided that as De Brimont was without means of existence, and that as his own mother was not in a position of fortune to assist her son and granddaughter, the plaintiff had a right to an alimentary pension from his wife's parents; and consequently condemned them to pay an annual sum of 18,000 francs, of which 6,000 francs were for M. de Brimont, and 12,000 francs for his infant daughter.



THE HUNFCHELT CELEBRATION.—BARON VON HUMBOLDT IN HIS STUDY. (FROM AN ORIGINAL PICTURE)—(SEE PAGE 1465.)



FUNERAL OF LADY PALMERSTON IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

The Money-Diggers.

The moon just emerged from behind a cloud, and the shadow of the blasted tree stood boldly right across the stone.

"Time!" cried the leader.

The three men stooped down and picked up their pickaxes. They stood on the edge of a deep hole—so deep that three men must have spent many days in working at it. A ladder projected above it. Trees grew around. It was the hush of midnight. It was a lonely cliff projecting far into the sea, whose waters washed it, and now, in dashing against it, made the only audible sound. Over their heads was the blasted trunk of a venerable tree, with one blackened branch projecting outward.

These three men stood in the moonlight and prepared to descend. They were about as ugly a collection of human beings as it was possible to find.

"We ought to reach it to-night," said one, as he began to descend.

"Well Dick," said the last one, "when we get it we won't think of our labour."

"Out of the way, Bill," cried the third. "There's no time to lose. Let me down."

"Are you coming, Sam?" cried the first man, his voice sounding deep down in the pit.

"All right," cried Sam; and in a few minutes the two men were at the bottom.

The third man, called Bill, stood at the top. He was watchman for the night. He lighted his pipe and walked about looking around in every direction. It was a glorious

night. His eye wandered everywhere. All around him except on one side, spread the ocean, calm and still, sleeping in the moonlight. From the pit below the incessant noise of the falling pickaxes came up, and the scraping of shovels. The men were working busily. Tired of walking about, the watcher sat on the edge of the hole and looked down. It was wide and deep. At the bottom the men were digging by the light of a lantern. They were making a narrower excavation, and throwing the earth out into the wide floor of the pit.

"Any signs yet?" cried Bill.

"Not a sign."

Silence followed, and the men continue to dig; again the dull sound of the pickaxes alone broke the silence.

"Dull work this," at length exclaimed one of the men, resting on his spade.

Suddenly the other uttered a wild cry, and instantly checked himself.

"What?" cried both the others.

"Look?" cried the first.

He pointed to a brass rod projecting from the side of the pit.

"It's the brazen rod, by all the saints! Dig! dig! dig!"

The two men turned from the hole, and tore away with their picks into the side where the rod projected. In their anxious labour not a word escaped them. The watcher above clung to the edge of the pit and looked down. His heart beat fast. Strange thoughts rushed tumultuously through his mind.

The men's axes flew like light: The earth was torn out in huge masses. The brazen rod was uncovered more and more.

At last the pick of Sam struck something, which gave forth a metallic sound.

The two men trembled. They dropped their axes and looked at one another.

"Go on! go on!" roared Bill from the top of the pit.

The men sprang to work. The earth was thrown out in great masses. Soon an iron plate appeared. Beyond a doubt it was the side of an iron chest.

"Go on! go on!" cried the watcher above them, impatiently.

A few minutes more and the iron chest sank down, and seizing it with a violent jerk the two men drew it out into the large floor of the pit.

"There's treasure there, any how!" cried Dick, sinking down upon the ground. The two men, overcome with fatigue, lay on the earth for many minutes, panting.

"Come—there's no time to lose!" cried the watcher. "Hurry up—hurry up!"

The two men jumped up.

"How are we to get it up?" cried they.

"The tree!" cried Sam.

"The tree can scarcely bear its own weight," said Bill.

"What shall we do, then?"

"Why, I suppose, we'll have to dig a sluice and pull the box up."

"Nonsense!" cried Bill. That will take us forever. This is the way;" and, seizing the ladder, he pulled it up by a sudden exertion of Herculean strength. While the others looked on silently he slid the ladder over the top of the pit so that it came out altogether. Then raising it up he placed it against the trunk of the tree.

"There, boys!" he cried; "I'll fix the tackle-block now, and we'll pull it up."

He ran up the ladder, tied a block firmly to it, through which he passed a rope, and let it fall down into the pit.

"Have you got the rope?"

"Yes—all right!"

"Then fasten it to the box and pull it up."

The men did as they were bid. Soon the ponderous closet began to ascend. In a few minutes it hung in the air at the top of the pit. Bill reached forward and caught it.

"Lower!" he shouted.

The men let go.

In a moment the heavy mass descended on the ground, and as it fell the rope was jerked up out of the pit and pulled upon the ground.

The two men below looked at one another.

Some time elapsed. They heard a noise above as Bill pantied and tugged at the chest.

"Make haste there!" cried Sam at last.

There was no answer.

The hearts of these two men throbbed violently; a terrible suspicion darted through their minds. They were not long in suspense.

Suddenly an enormous granite rock fell over the edge of the pit. Had not Sam violently pulled Dick aside he would have been killed. As it was, his elbow and foot were fearfully injured.

"In there, for your life!" cried Sam, as he pushed his groaning companion into the side excavation where the box had been.

The two men crawled in, and barely in time. Behind them came the rush of fallen rocks and beams. A moment later, and they would have been buried alive.

Buried alive—but what else were they? Down into the pit fell immense quantities of earth, closing them in for ever.

The lantern was not yet extinguished. By its light the men looked at one another with pallid faces and staring eyes.

"He's played us foul. He is going to bury us alive!" cried Dick with a groan.

Sam was silent.

"Good Heavens! what a just punishment!" cried Dick again.

"Yes," growled Sam; "we drowned young Cooledge, and now we're catching it in turn."

"Better to have let young Cooledge come and taken all he wanted than this."

The voices of the men ceased. Both were lost in gloomy reflections. Still the stones fell. But after about an hour there was silence.

By the flickering light of their lantern they could see that the mouth of the place where they sat was nearly filled up. They could breathe, however, even though they could not escape. In the deep silence of the night they could hear the noise made by Bill above them as he tugged at the iron chest.

"He's getting the box down to the boat," said Sam.

"Yes," groaned the other.

The sounds grew fainter and fainter. The long weary hours of the night rolled slowly along. The men sat as though paralyzed. Sam still held his pick in his hand, having picked it up preparatory to his expected ascent.

At last the sounds, to which they had listened like men in a dream, ceased utterly.

"Come!" at length cried Sam; "what shall we do? I'm not going to sit here and starve, or die."

"It's morning. Look!" cried Dick.

Sure enough, looking through a small opening still left, they could see faint daylight in the pip.

"Hush!" exclaimed Sam, clutching Dick's arm and listening.

To their strained ears a low moaning sound was plainly audible.

"Sam clasped his hands and looked up.

"It's the surf!" he cried.

Sizeing his pick in both hands he struck at the end of the passage. For half an hour he dug vigorously. At last with a tremendous blow, he struck his pick against the passage. The earth yielded, it loosened, and with a mighty fall caved in. In a huge mass it all fell down before them, and there appeared the glorious light of day, the blue vault of heaven, and the mirror like sea.

"Now for vengeance!" cried Sam.

Slowly and stealthily the men crept out. The pit had been dug in the middle of a lofty tongue of land. They had dug down for sixty feet, and then on one side altogether for as much as thirty feet. This had brought them out on the steep side of the cliff. The shore lay at their feet. A little distance upward they saw the boat. Bill was in it. He had just put the iron chest on board, and now, panting from the tremendous exertion, he sat on the bottom of the boat.

Holding his pick in his hand, Sam came on, followed by Dick. Bill did not perceive them. They came nearer. They were close to him. A splash which they made on the water aroused him. Suddenly turning he saw the huge form of Sam standing erect before him with a pick upraised.

With a loud scream of terror Bill seized a brace of pistols, one in each hand, and fired. At the same moment Sam's arm descended. The pick fell and pierced Bill's shoulder. He tumbled out of the boat on the beach, and lay writhing in agony. Sam, too, fell at the same moment mortally wounded. Dick was struck by the second bullet in the arm. Faint from the loss of blood, he too sank down.

There were the three men, each wounded in a different degree, writhing in pain, from which two at least would never recover.

A loud cry from behind them made them all start. A young man came leaping down the steep cliff and rushing towards them. The sight arrested Sam's dying gaze, made Bill utter a cry, and Dick rise to his feet in terror.

"Young Cooledge!" cried Dick.

"Wretched men!" cried the youth, coming up; "what have you done?"

"Are you from the grave?" gasped Dick.

"No. Heaven delivered me. I floated on a board to this island. Here I have been witness of your atrocities. You have all met a just retribution."

He moved to the boat.

"Save me! oh, save me!" cried Dick. The others had sunk down with a groan. "No," said the youth. "It was I who told you of this treasure. Wishing to have it all for yourselves, you tried to murder me. Heaven has put it in my way, and I take it. As for you, wretch that you are, hope for no mercy from me, but be thankful that you are not as these lying dead at your feet."

And the boat sailed away, leaving the wounded man alone with the dead.

THE END.

THE GERMAN WATERING PLACES.

The *North German Correspondent* gives the number of visitors who have this year stayed at the most frequented German watering places. Baden-Baden, up to the 8th inst., was visited by 49,276 guests; Wiesbaden, up to the 4th inst., by 38,146; Teplitz, up to the 3rd inst., by 20,179; Homburg up to the 4th inst., 16,051; Carlsbad, up to the 8th inst., by 13,430; Enns, up to the 8th inst., by 10,344; Aix, up to the 8th inst., by 8,342; Baden up to the 11th inst., by 7,470; Kissengen up to the 1st inst., by 7,069; Pyrmont (of which we give an illustration), up to the 3rd inst., by 7,035; Marienbad up to the 24th August, by 6,061; Harzburg up to the 27th August, by 6,061; Wildbad up to the 4th inst., by 5,813; Franzensbad up to the 30th August, by 5,772; and Schwalbach up to the 5th inst., by 5,216.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN THE CAUCASUS.

There is, probably, no other part of the world, except Africa, south of the Sahara, where so many nations and languages are collected within so small a space as in the Caucasus. Guldenstadt gives a list of seven different nations, besides Tartars, who speak languages radically different, and who are again subdivided into almost innumerable tribes, among whom the varieties of dialects are nearly infinite. The principal nations he thus enumerates:—1. Georgians; 2. Basians; 3. Abchasiens; 4. Tcherkessians; 5. Osetians; 6. Tistians; 7. Lesghians; 8. Tartars. Of these the most numerous and important are the Georgians and Circassians or Tcherkessians; but the Abchasiens and Osetians, called by Pellas and Klaphor Abchasiens and Osetians, are also powerful tribes. In habits and manners a strong resemblance is observed among them all; they are usually wandering hunters and warriors, for which occupations their country is peculiarly fitted, and only in an inferior degree shepherds or agriculturists. A partial exception must, however, be made to this general character in favour of the Georgians, who reside in towns, and have long possessed a fixed form of government and internal polity; but for the rest, they appear to possess the erratic disposition, reckless courage, boundless hospitality, and much of the predatory habits which mark the Arab and other half barbarous people. It is well known that Bluenbach looked here for the origin of his first and most intellectual race of men (the Caucasian); but for this there is not a particle of evidence, historical or philological. The Caucasians, though surrounded by the means of improvement, and occupying a country more favourably situated than that of Switzerland, have made no progress either in arts or arms, and continue to this day the same unlettered barbarians as in the days of Herodotus. They have fine physical forms; but their mental endowments are of an inferior description.

Christianity is supposed to have found its way among them in the very early part of the Christian era; but in the palmy days of the Turkish power they nominally embraced Mahomedanism, preserving, however, many Christian ceremonies. It will be seen from our illustration that their favourite sports are athletic games. In the use of what we call the Indian clubs they are exceedingly expert, and will twist and twirl them round their heads with great rapidity. Pulling the iron bow, with a cord made of chain, is also one of their great feats. The sports are accompanied by the music of the tambourine and other rude instruments, which, for harmony, is not pleasing to refined ears.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENARY.

On Tuesday evening last week the Germans resident in London, celebrated the centenary of the birth of Humboldt in their room, near King's-cross. The great room was handsomely decorated with flags, and the numerous company assembled to hear an address from Karl Blind, who had promised to do honour to the occasion. In the course of this he quoted passages from Varnhagen to show how Humboldt, as a Republican and nationalist, was in continual apprehension of being expelled from Prussia, owing to the urgent demands of the Pietist party, who did not cease in their endeavours to gain the ear of the King. "In the other German countries," Humboldt exclaimed, "They would expel me as well, as soon as I had lost the protection and the prestige of my position." Such was the state of things before that purifying year 1848; a Humboldt possibly conveyed beyond the frontier like a vagabond! From other sources we, moreover, know that Humboldt said about the then King of Hanover, "If he had his wish, he would be glad to see him hang, and that rather to-day than to-morrow!" It was the same King Ernest Augustus who once at the Prussian Court indulged in a dirty remark against the eminent savant, which decency forbids to repeat here, and who on another occasion sneeringly ejaculated, "Why, Humboldt, still Republican, and yet at Sans Souci?" Yes, Humboldt, the friend of Arago, belongs, taking all in all, to the party of enlightenment and freedom. Aristocratic tomfoolery had no charm for him, though birth had placed him high in social rank. Listen, on the other hand, to what he had written in March, 1857, when lying on the bed of sickness:—"There are magnetic storms, electrical storms in the clouds, storms in the nerves of man, of a stronger or weaker kind, perhaps also a mere sheet-lightning of the nerves, the precursor of a greater disturbance. I have had sad and serious thoughts of death. Other interests which will always remain vivid in me attach me with fascinating force to the recollection of yesterday's anniversary." That "yesterday's anniversary" was that of the Revolution of 1848—when kingcraft, which boasts of right divine, was humbled to the dust. With such a frame of mind, Humboldt parted for the eternal peace. And that which he had once said of Leopold von Buch, "that his intellect had left behind him a luminous ray in whatever sphere he moved," is in an incomparably higher degree true of Humboldt—in matters belonging to his proper calling as well as in politics, though over his grave only the dazzling light of his opinions broke forth with striking suddenness. The Courts may have trembled with rage. The scribes of the *Kreuz-Zeitung* may have hissed out their anger at the unwelcome discovery. But with satisfaction the party of enlightenment and popular freedom may point to this most celebrated president of the republic of learning, and proudly exclaim, "He, too, believed in our right." Mr. Karl Blind concluded: Heraldry, ladies and gentlemen, has not much attraction for our times. But with Humboldt's escutcheon we will for once make an exception. It shows in a golden shield on the green earth a leafy tree, surrounded by stars. The helmet has eagle's wings, between which a mailed knight brandishes a sword. Well, then, it has been truly said Alexander von Humboldt has remained faithful to his es-

cutcheon. On the green earth he has made comprehensive investigations. To the stars his mind also rose with eagle's wings. And as a mailed knight of intellect (Ritter des Gistes) he has come forth, brandishing good steel in the struggle for light and truth. Thus let us comprehend, thus let us honour him; the adornment of the German race; him, the glory-covered chief of sciences, whose spiritual home was the world; whose name will radiate through ages when the names of purple-proud oppressors shall have faded away and be sunk and forgotten in eternal oblivion!

The speech was listened to with the closest attention and with frequent demonstrations of applause, which culminated at the conclusion. Further singing and recitation occupied the remainder of the evening. Our illustration will afford a view of the great German philosopher at home.

The Humboldt Centenary Festival began at Berlin also on the Tuesday morning with the inauguration of the new park, which is to be called the "Humboldt-Hain." Notwithstanding the rain, which fell persistently the whole morning, numerous groups were to be seen from an early hour making their way to the spot, and at eleven o'clock Oberbürgermeister Seydel, in the midst of a great multitude of all classes, made an eloquent address, after which the new park was solemnly inaugurated under the name of the Humboldt-Hain." The Oberbürgermeister stepped forward again to read a telegram he had just received from the Crown Prince Frederic William and the Princess Victoria, in which the following passage occurred:—"Berlin does itself honour in celebrating the memory of its great citizen, the hero of science, the friend and faithful servant of his Sovereign, the man whose heart beat warmly for the people, and who merits as few have done the gratitude of his own age and that of posterity."

THE GREAT FENIAN MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

On Monday night, under the auspices of the International Democratic Association, which has its meeting place at a coffee-house in Fentonville, a demonstration was held in Trafalgar-square, with a view to the release of the persons still confined in prison for political offences in connection with the Fenian agitation. At first it had been intended to hold the demonstration in Hyde-park, but within the past fortnight large orange placards, posted all over London, announced, without giving any reason for the change, that it would take place at the foot of the Nelson Column. The name of Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P. for the county of Mayo, was at the same time given as the chairman. The hour at which the proceedings were to have commenced was seven o'clock, by which time a large crowd of persons had collected together. But the processions expected from Finsbury-squares and Clerkenwell-green, the two rallying points, had not then arrived, and after waiting for more than half an hour without any indication of their approach, Mr. Moore presented himself to the audience and made a very energetic speech in behalf of the object for which the crowd had assembled. A number of naphtha lamps suspended from long poles was immediately in front of him, so that every one present was enabled to distinguish his features and likewise those of subsequent speakers. It was when the hon. gentleman had been haranguing the assembly at least a quarter of an hour that the processions, accompanied by a band of music and carrying a number of banners, arrived, but there did not appear to be any great accession to the numbers present. There were very many hundreds present, indeed thousands, but certainly not 30,000, as computed by one of those who addressed the assembly.

Mr. Moore said they had met for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature, the Government, and the Crown, in favour of a body of their countrymen who had no doubt offended against the Government and the law, but who, in his opinion, had been punished far more than enough. (Hear, hear.) They did not come there to express any opinion upon any of the acts of which these unfortunate persons had been found guilty. That was a question which the law had already decided; but although the people of England had ever been ready to support the authority of the law, they had never hesitated to express their remonstrance whenever they considered the punishments awarded by the law exceeded the extent of the offence. He had been taken to task by a chuckle-headed scribe in one of the daily prints, whose boast it was that it circulated more literary rubbish for a penny than any journal in London, for this reason, that he had uttered expressions of opinion to his constituents in Ireland which he was not ashamed to repeat in England. (Cheers.) It was not his habit to eat his own words, and he here repeated before the people of London what he had said on the other side of the Channel, that while on the one hand the English people were beyond comparison the most merciful of all the nations of the world, the English law and the English Government from all time had been exceptionally cruel, barbarous, and bloody. (Cheers.) There were thousands of men now living who remembered, as a common sight on a Monday morning, half-a-dozen men and women being strangled by the common hangman for the most petty offences the poor could possibly commit.

The following resolutions were then submitted to, and unanimously carried by the meeting:—1st. That while this meeting fully recognises the right and the duty of the Executive to repress and punish all illegitimate resistance to its authority, it is of opinion that such punishments should be limited by the nature and extent of the insurrection and the personal conduct of the insurgents. 2nd. That taking all these circumstances into consideration, it is convinced that the prisoners still confined for political offences have been more than sufficiently punished, and that the extension of a full and unconditional amnesty to these men would advance the cause of good government throughout the empire.

Messrs. Weston, Johnson, Bligh, Bradlaugh, Henessey, and Murray, took part in the proceedings, which, on the whole, were very orderly conducted.

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CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

AN old gentleman named Taylor, while picking up some fallen apples in his garden at Monkthorpe, near Bridgnorth, happened a day or two since to stumble against a stand on which two beehives were placed, and overset them. The enraged insects immediately swarmed round him, and stung him about the head so severely that he died the next day in great agony.

DURING a violent storm which broke over Antwerp on Friday week ten labourers and two boys sought shelter from the rain under a small shed. Suddenly, with a terrific clap of thunder, the electric fluid fell upon the ground and struck down four of them. One, a man of 50, was found to be dead, the second afterwards recovered consciousness, but is in a critical state; the others, lads of 11 and 12 respectively, were soon restored.

SHEEP BURNED TO DEATH.—The *Sussex Express* reports the occurrence of a fire at Starve Mouse, on the Tilgate estate, Crawley. A farm in the occupation of Mrs. Beck, a large house, a well-stored barn, a large shed containing machinery, a quantity of sheds and outbuildings well stored, eight corn and hay stacks, and 96 sheep were all destroyed. The fire is supposed to have arisen in an adjoining shed from a spark which flew from the chimney. The loss will probably be over £2,000.

LOSS OF A BARQUE AND NINE OF HER CREW.—Mr. Forster, of North Shields, has received a communication from Calais, stating that his vessel, the barque Paragon, Captain Finlay, from Almeira, with esparto grass and lead, had been wrecked at Berck-sur-Mer, during a heavy gale, and that the captain and eight of the crew had been drowned. Two of the crew saved themselves by swimming on shore. The vessel left Shields Harbour on the 2nd July last, and was on her homeward passage when lost. The captain and men principally belonged to North Shields.

A REVOLTING INSTANCE OF LYNCH LAW is recorded as having occurred at Pond City, Kansas, on the 28th ult.:—A man named John Langford was seized by a vigilance committee of that city and taken out of the town to be hanged. When he was informed that he could hope for no mercy he confessed that he had already killed six men, and if his fate could be postponed for a few days he would kill as many more. After making this confession, and giving utterance to some horrid blasphemy, he pulled off his boots, and, placing the rope around his own neck, swung himself off the tree, and thus was his own executioner. Langford was half Indian, about 22 years old, and had led a desperate life.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a singular accident happened at West Hartlepool Docks. The new steam-ship Gazelle had been out on a trial trip, with a large party on board. On entering the basin to go into the dock she had too much speed on her, and an order was given to set her "full speed astern," but from some unknown cause her engines would not reverse in time to prevent her from dashing on to the quay with her stem, which tore up the massive stone works for several feet, knocked down part of a strong flight of stone steps, and cut clean through the massive longitudinal beams which run along outside the stonework. It is remarkable that after so violent a collision she escaped almost uninjured.

LIFE BOAT SERVICE.—Worthing, Sunday.—This morning about ten o'clock, while the wind was blowing strong from the T.W., and a heavy sea was running, a vessel was reported to be in distress about five miles off this place (says Mr. H. Hargood). The life-boat Jane, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, was immediately launched, and proceeded to the vessel, which proved to be a fishing-smack belonging to Selsey, without any person on board, having evidently parted from her anchor during the night. Three of the crew of the life-boat then boarded her, and brought her safely to Worthing. The life-boat, on her return, also picked up a small boat, keel uppermost, marked on her stern, "Brave Chilton, Boulogne."

A CRUEL TRICK of the horse-chasers has been brought before the magistrates at Maldon. Thomas Mitchell, a horse dealer of Hull, attended the fair in that town and sold a horse for £8. Soon after the purchaser went into the stable and found the animal standing on three legs. On investigation it was found that the hoof had in one place been paired down thin, and a horse-nail placed between it and the shoe—a trick which it was explained will for a time prevent the lameness of a horse from being noticed. The prosecution of the case was taken up by the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a veterinary surgeon said the nail must have been a fearful torture to the horse. The bench fined the defendant £5 and costs, and in default of payment committed him.

THE MINERS' RIOT AT SHEFFIELD.—Some few weeks since a great gathering of the members of the South Yorkshire Miners' Union took place at Sheffield. During the time an open-air meeting of the men was being held, a large number of men and boys made an attack upon the houses of some non-unionist miners who were in the employ of Mr. B. Huntsman, at whose pits there has been a strike for some months past. The houses were almost sacked, stones were thrown, and several of the inmates were more or less hurt. Amongst them was a young woman named Pogmore, who was struck on the back of the head with a brickbat whilst she was in the act of making her escape from one house to another. The wound was a serious one, and the woman remained at the public hospital at Sheffield for more than a fortnight. Last week she died at the house of a relative.

MANSLAUGHTER BY BOYS.—An adjourned inquest has been held at Carlisle upon the body of the old man John Martin, who was killed in the streets of that city on the 4th inst. by a blow from a stone thrown by a little boy whom he was pursuing. Evidence was given that the old man had been complaining of some boys stealing articles from his stall in the streets, and he was seen to seize one of them by the collar; but the boy getting off, he ran after him down the street. This lad was joined by two others, and the three pelted the old man as he ran after them. Presently one of the boys named Nutt picked up a stone and threw it at the deceased, who almost immediately fell down dead. Medical evidence went to show that he had died from concussion of the brain, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against two of the boys, John Hall and Robert Nutt.

TOSING FOR THE VERDICT.—A singular scene (says the *Liverpool Mercury*) was witnessed at the Blackburn county petty sessions. Ann Johnson, an old woman, summoned a respectable young woman named Elizabeth Holt for stealing a silver spoon. The spoon was produced in court, and was found to be of base metal and worth 1½d. Both the com-

plaint and defendant's mother averred that the spoon had been in their possession for years, and had been stolen within the last three months; and witnesses were called on both sides to identify the spoon by its turned-up corner and several dimples. At the laughter of the court the magistrates' clerk suggested that they should toss up for the spoon. They accordingly retired, and it was immediately announced that Mrs. Taylor, Holt's mother, had won the toss, and she carried off the spoon in triumph amid the laughter of the court.

FOUGHTFUL DEATH BY MACHINERY.—Mr. Edward Strick, the coroner for Swansea, has held an inquest on the body of William Jones, aged 43, a hamerman employed at the tinplate works of Messrs. Voss and Co., Cwmbran, near Swansea, who met a frightful death at the works on the previous day. A large steam hammer, weighing about four tons, was started for the first time on Monday, the hammer being lifted by means of a "camring," or revolving piece of iron, with arms and knobs, and which is turned by a large fly wheel. The hammer just previous to starting, was propped with an upright piece of iron, called a "gag," and as the hammer was lifted, the deceased was to pull away the gag. In doing this the deceased slipped and fell forward on his knees, and before he could be extricated the hammer descended with terrific force. Of course death was instantaneous. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Deceased was a married man.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A singular case of mistaken identity took place a few days ago. It seems that Mr. W. Rose, a farmer, of Winsley, Bradford-on-Avon, was returning from Bath Market, and being overtaken in a storm, got under a tree near Claverton Wood, for shelter, taking the precaution to place his pocket handkerchief over his hat to save it from the wet. All at once he heard a gun go off near him, and the charge entered his chest, arm, and face. At the same time an under-gamekeeper, with a gun in his hand, sprang into the road and found the old gentleman writhing in his blood. Assistance was procured, and he was taken home, when the medical man extracted more than 40 shots from his arm, breast, and face. The keeper said he mistook the pocket handkerchief round the hat for a cat, and fired at it. Mr. Rose is now out of danger and progressing favourably. His escape was most wonderful, his great coat having saved him.

STRANGE DEATHS BY POISONING.—Two lives have just been lost by poisoning at Ypres, in Belgium. The Chevalier Mergholynck, member of the Provincial Council of Western Flanders, had for a long time past employed preparations of quinine for himself and his family. His faith in the efficacy of that medicine for a number of maladies was so great that he distributed the medicine to his friends and to poor families in the neighbourhood, and, consequently, employed a considerable quantity of it, which he obtained from Paris. He recently received a fresh supply, and made part of it into pills, some of which he and his wife took. The Chevalier and Madame Mergholynck were, however, almost immediately afterwards seized with convulsions, and expired in a quarter of an hour. The pills were then tried on a dog with the same result. A mistake is supposed to have occurred in the nature of the drug sent, and an inquiry has been opened on the subject by the authorities.

KILLED IN A TUNNEL.—A little boy named Crews, eight or nine years of age, the son of a warrant officer living at Stoke, met with a shocking death on the Cornwall Railway on Saturday afternoon. He, with two companions, had been blackberrying, and they were returning home across the Camel's Head Viaduct, between Saltash and Devonport, when, warned by a whistle of the approach of a train, they took refuge in the man-hole. Crews, however, frightened at the approach of the train, left the man-hole and ran along the line. The engine soon overtook him, and, knocking him down, cut both legs off below the knee, lacerated the thigh in a frightful manner, and broke the left arm. The train was stopped, and the guard, the engine driver, and some of the passengers went back to the assistance of Crews. They found him alive and piteously moaning. A door was procured from a farm near by, and on it Crews was taken to the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport, where he died two hours afterwards in the presence of his father, who had been sent for.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday afternoon, at Wraysbury, an inquest was held upon the body of Mr. Henry Ford, fruiter, of Horton, who was knocked down shortly after seven o'clock on Friday evening on the Windsor branch of the London and South-Western Railway. Mr. Ford, while walking along the up line with a hamper of fruit which he was taking to the Wraysbury-station, was knocked down by a locomotive and killed instantaneously. The engine struck him on the head and threw him by the side of the line. Deceased had not been perceived by the engine driver. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.—On Saturday Alfred Salmon, an engine driver employed on the Great Eastern Railway, died in the London Hospital, from the effects of dreadful injuries received two days previous. It appeared that the unfortunate man was engaged in oiling his engine coming past Stratford, when, according to the account of a witness, the force of the wind blew him over, and he fell on the rails right in front of his engine. The engine and the whole of the train passed over him, tearing off one leg and smashing the other, breaking the bones of his shoulder, &c. He was taken up still living and carried to the hospital, where both limbs were at once amputated, but his case was hopeless, and he died, as before stated, on Saturday. He did not himself attribute his fall to the force of the gale which blew at the time, but told the surgeon that he supposed he must have slipped off.

A FORGOTTEN MURDER.—In November, 1867, a German Jew, named Zusman, travelling for Mr. Cohen, a watchmaker and jeweller, of Birmingham, was murdered and robbed of a large quantity of watches, gold chains, seals, and other articles of jewellery, at a lonely spot not far from Oaken Gates, in Shropshire. The greatest mystery for some time shrouded the event, but in the autumn of 1868 two men named Harris and Hart, both living in the neighbourhood, were apprehended. After a long examination before the magistrates at Wellington, Hart was discharged, and Harris committed for trial upon the capital charge. He was tried at the Shrewsbury Summer assizes before Mr. Justice Byles. Some chains were found in his possession, or proved to have been in his possession, but scarcely any of the other property could be traced to him. At all events, the evidence failed to satisfy the jury of his guilt, and he was acquitted. A curious circumstance in connection with the affair has just turned up. Part of a watch, which was undoubtedly one of those which Zusman had in his case at the time of his murder, has been discovered in a manure pit at the Old Post-office Inn, in Shrewsbury. The portions discovered were taken by

the landlord to the Public-office, when it appeared distinctly that they had been wrenches off from the other parts. Both the accused individuals had more than once previous to their apprehension lodged at the Old Post-office Inn, where the portions of the watch were found.

A DANGEROUS LEVEL CROSSING.—An inquest was held on Saturday at Leyland, near Preston, on the body of Mrs. Ann Swann, wife of Mr. Robert Swann, coal agent, who was killed on the North Union Railway on the previous day. The deceased, who was 51 years of age, was about to cross the line at the Leyland Station, when a goods train came up from the south. She waited until it had passed, and then stepped on the line. At this moment the 3.55 express, from Preston to Manchester, travelling at the rate of from 30 to 40 miles an hour, was not more than 40 yards distant, and in about three seconds Mrs. Swann was caught by the buffer of the engine, and dragged 31 yards under the train. Both arms were severed from the body, her face was shockingly disfigured, and she was otherwise mutilated. Richard Noble, the points-man, stated that he was in his cabin when the deceased went up the line, and he beckoned and called to her. The children from a school near the railway were coming up at the time and heard him, but the deceased did not seem to do so. There was no one to guard the foot-gates. He should think more than 1,000 persons passed over the line backwards and forwards in the course of a day. Great numbers of children crossed the line going to and from school. A considerable number of persons had had narrow escapes, and many had been injured. On the previous day he was "much afraid there would be a wholesale slaughter of the children." The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the railway company should construct a bridge over the line.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—A very sad calamity occurred in Weymouth Bay on Sunday afternoon. During the whole day parties of fishermen had been engaged on the beach near Greenhill in the herring fishery. A boat containing four men, named William Watch, Samuel Chick, George Watts, and John Chick, left the shore for the purpose of "shooting" a net. The boat employed is known as a "trough," a little flat-bottomed craft, and when it had got about half a mile out the net became entangled, and in a hurry to extricate it one of the men left his seat and went nearer the stern, and without a moment's warning the boat sank. The wind, which was blowing in very strong gusts from the north-west, and made a very sloppy sea, drove three of the men away from the boat. The fourth, John Chick, held most pertinaciously to her, and did not share the fate of his comrades. As soon as the accident was observed boats put off in the hope of being able to rescue the unfortunate men, but owing to the rough wind nearly half an hour elapsed before they arrived at the place. By this time George Watch and Samuel Chick had sunk. William Watch, who was a very strong man and a powerful swimmer, was in the act of sinking when he was rescued. The accident was witnessed by a vast number of people, and the greatest anxiety was manifested as to the fate of the men. When Watch was brought on shore he was in an apparently lifeless condition, but John Chick, beyond being a little exhausted, required no attention. For more than an hour and a half attempts were made to restore animation to Watch, but they were unavailing.

A GIRL CUTTING HER LOVER'S THROAT.—A singular charge of cutting and wounding has come before the Stratford-on-Avon Bench. Catherine Burchell was charged with unlawfully wounding Arthur Stephens, the son of a farmer, at Claydon. The prisoner had lived in the service of Stephens's father, and an attachment had sprung up between them, of which his parents disapproved. The girl was discharged, but obtained another situation in the neighbourhood, and the acquaintance was secretly continued. On Sunday night week they met, but quarrelled, and the girl attempted to cut Stephens's throat. The injuries were not severe, but she threatened to renew the attempt unless he eloped with her. They accordingly set out for Stratford, where they arrived next morning, having walked all night. A telegram however preceded them, and on reaching Stratford the girl was taken into custody. She was remanded by the bench for a week.

ADULTERATION OF BEER.—At the Public Office, Birmingham, before Mr. Kynnersley, stipendiary, Hannah Kitchen, a retail brewer, was summoned by the Supervisor of Inland Revenue for mixing liquorice with the wort for making beer, contrary to the statute. The information was laid under the 36th George III., cap. 58, which imposes a liability of 200/- on conviction for an offence of this character. In this case the officer visited the defendant's house and discovered the liquorice in the beer which was being brewed. The defendant pleaded "Guilty," but it was urged in extenuation that the liquorice was put in the beer without her knowledge, also that it was put in the liquid to colour it and give it a good appearance. The defendant was fined 50/-, but the magistrate offered to forward a recommendation to the board of Inland Revenue to reduce it to 10/-.

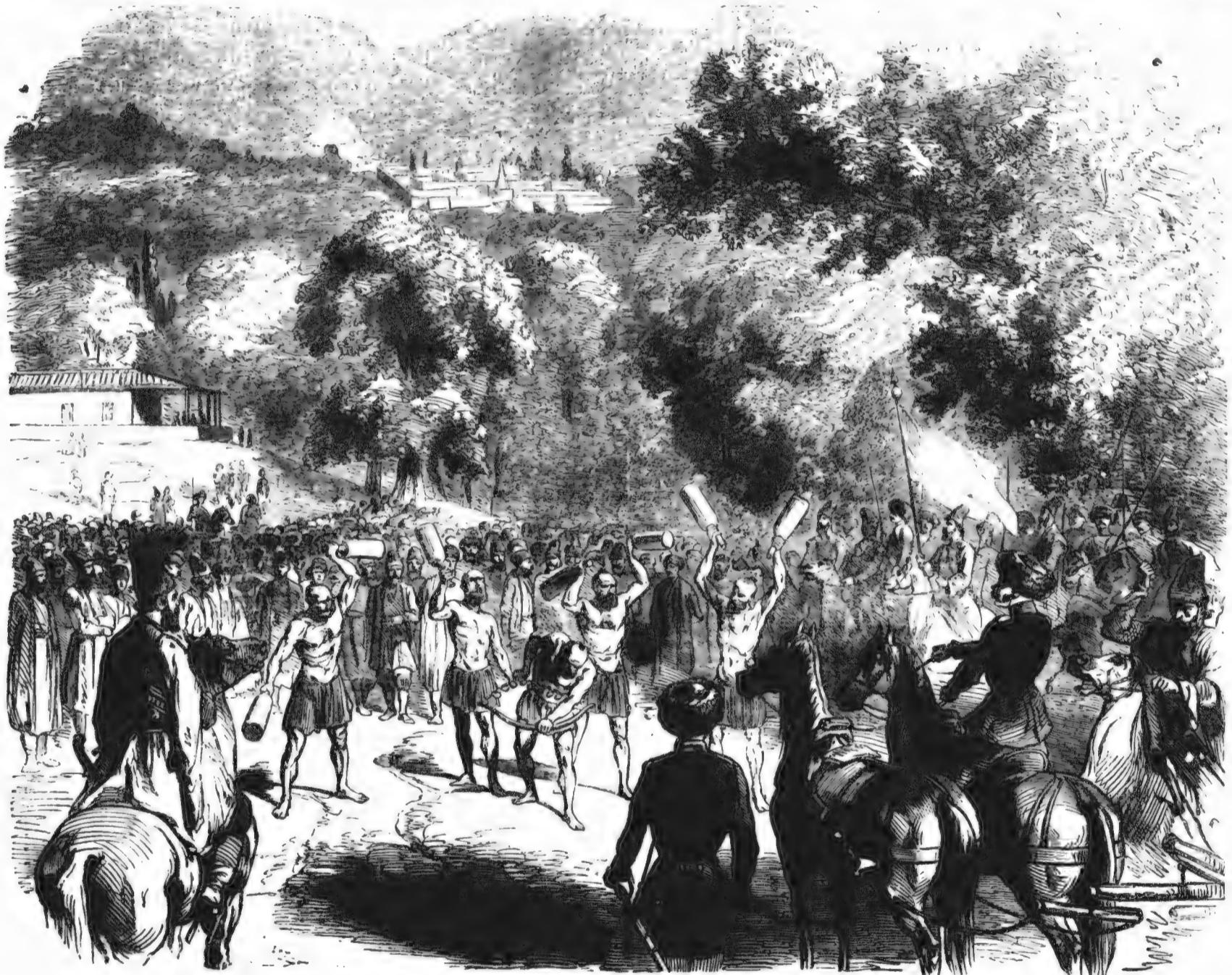
FREAKS OF TWO OFFICERS.—Lieutenant William Thompson Adair, of the Chatham division of Royal Marines Light Infantry, and Charles Henry Adair, an officer of the royal navy, who were taken into custody at Rochester on the charge of having committed several acts of wanton outrage, and assaulting the police, underwent an examination before the mayor and magistrates on Saturday afternoon. Shortly before twelve o'clock on Thursday night the defendants entered the gardens at the residences of Alderman J. G. Naylor and Mr. R. S. Gibbons, in the Maidstone-road, and committed a great deal of damage by throwing down a number of vases and ornaments, and injuring the shrubs and flowers, taking with them, when they left, two metal ornaments, which were found thrown into a pond. They also committed wilful damage at other places, and the same night were seen to break one of the public lamps. Although pursued by the police they succeeded in effecting their escape, after violently pushing down one of the police-constables, who was so much injured that he had since been unable to discharge his duty. Later the same night they were taken into custody while running towards the barracks. In answer to the charge both defendants expressed to the magistrates their deep regret for the foolish conduct of which they had been guilty. Major J. McCaskill and Dr. Gurn, royal navy, both gave the defendants an excellent character. After the magistrates had deliberated in private for some time, the mayor said the two defendants would be fined £1 10s. amount of fine and damage for the malicious injury committed by them; in addition to which Charles Henry Adair would be fined £3, inclusive of costs, for the assault on the police-constable. The defendants at once paid the money and left the court.

A COLLIERY ON FIRE NEAR SHEFFIELD.

The East Retford pit, belonging to Mr. Huntsman, Sheffield, was discovered on Wednesday night, last week, to be on fire. It has two shafts, and is about 400ft. deep. At about half-past seven at night the fire was discovered. The men employed in the pit during the day had left their work at about four o'clock in the afternoon. At that period it had not been perceived that anything was wrong. At half-past six o'clock about eight men went down into the mine for the purpose of doing some jobbing work. At seven o'clock, two of these men, named Godfrey Burriss and George Morton, felt some smoke come into their working. They imprudently continued at their employment for a considerable time—in fact, until Morton, aged 58 years, said that his throat felt as hot as fire. The two then made for the bottom of the pit shaft, and in doing so committed a blunder which cost Morton his life. They could have gone along the road with the current of air, and then have turned down another working to the desired point without being subjected to the effects of the fire. Instead of that, they turned down a road in which they had to face the thick smoke for a distance of about 150 yards. Burriss landed at the pit bottom, but Morton was overpowered in the suffocating vapour and died. The former man fell down several times in his passage through the smoke, but managed to crawl out of the reach of harm, and

became too ill to proceed, their places were filled up by fresh ones from the surface. It was found that the fire had commenced in some woodwork at the side of the road, and had then extended to the cross beams which supported the roof. The draught along the passage had caused the conflagration to spread quickly, and what made the matter worse was that as the cross timbers were consumed portions of the roof commenced to fall in. Mr. Chambers directed his men to bring a hand pump, and as fast as the *débris* was cleared away and fresh supports put to the roof, jets of water were directed upon the burning timber. Mr. Chambers worked unceasingly all night and throughout Thursday for the purpose of subduing the fire. In the afternoon Mr. F. N. Wardell, the Government inspector for the district, arrived upon the scene; he, accompanied by Mr. Chambers, went down the pit, and remained there for about five hours. On his arrival again at the bank it was stated that the conflagration was being got under control, and it was expected that by the morning it would be extinguished. The effect of directing jets of water upon the woodwork was to create a vast quantity of steam, which caused the "bind," of which the roof is composed, to fall in considerable quantities. The men who met so sudden a death were married. The widows will be entitled to a sum of 4s. a week from the private purse of Mr. Huntsman, so long as they shall remain respectable and unmarried, and their children to 1s. a week until they reach the age of 12

there were 333 whose ages are not specified. Nearly a fourth of the children under seven years of age were illegitimate; but, according to the Registrar-General's returns, only one in 16 or 17 of the children born in England and Wales is illegitimate. The contrast between the two numbers tells its own story, or if that be not enough, we may take a lower age; inquests were held in 1868 upon 3,902 infants not more than a year old, and 1,153 of them were illegitimate—nearer one in three than one in four. The verdicts of coroners' juries at the inquests of 1868 were as follows:—In 261 cases, murder; in 235, manslaughter; in 3, justifiable homicide; in 1,546, suicide; in 11,033, accidental death; in 157, injuries from causes unknown; in 2,824, found dead; in 320, excessive drinking; in 110, decease aggravated by neglect; in 191, want, cold, exposure, &c.; in 8,094, death from other natural causes. The number of verdicts of murder exceeds the number of murders reported by the police, because in many instances the jury on the trial reduced the crime to manslaughter or concealment of birth, and the police return conforms to the decision of that jury. The number of coroners' inquests' verdicts of murder in England and Wales was 221 in 1862, 270 in 1863, 246 in 1864, 227 in 1865, 272 in 1866, 255 in 1867, 261 in 1868; and it is a startling fact that about two-thirds, sometimes more, are cases of infanticide. In 1863 166 of the verdicts of murder were on inquests upon infants not more than a year old; in 1864, 203; in 1865, 175; in 1866,



ATHLETIC SPORTS IN THE CAUCASUS.—(SEE PAGE 1466.)

so made his escape. He states that he kept shouting to his mate when the latter fell, to "come on," and Morton answered his call. On becoming aware of what was amiss, Mr. Chambers, the principal manager, hastened to the scene of the calamity. He, in company with other men, descended into the pit, and proceeded to investigate the nature of the occurrence, and to devise the best means for the relief of those who were in the workings. They discovered that the fire had originated at the door-head at the No. 5 jinny gate, on the south side of the colliery. At the top end of this jinny gate there were two men at work, named Hollingsworth and Allen. It was found impossible to reach them, as the fire was raging between the would-be deliverers and the unfortunate men. As there were no means by which they could quickly escape from their dreadful position, it is presumed that they were quickly suffocated by the vast quantities of smoke which were driven upon them. Mr. Chambers and his party of men explored the parts of the mine where it was thought any men could be found, and they succeeded in delivering two who were at a distance of 600 yards from the bottom of the shaft. The pungency of the fumes which arose from the burning wood greatly affected those who were so bravely endeavouring to save their companions, and many of them had to be taken to the surface in an almost lifeless condition. Still the brave fellows did not abate their endeavours. As fast as members of the exploring party

years. Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence as to the accident, Mr. Huntsman proceeded to the pit and did all in his power to secure the safety and comfort of the men.

On Friday night those in charge determined to fill up the shaft, with a view of extinguishing the flames. A large body of men were set to work, and on Saturday the work was accomplished, several hundred tons of rubbish being thrown down the shafts. The bodies of Allen and Hollingsworth had not been recovered when the work of sealing the shaft was commenced. What time will elapse before the pit will admit of being reopened is of course only conjecture. In similar accidents, such as those at the Wombwell Main and the Oake Colliery, nearly a year elapsed before those in charge dare reopen the shafts. The vicinity of the pit was on Sunday visited by a large number of persons.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

The number of inquests held in England and Wales has shown little variation from year to year of late. For the last five years it has ranged between 24,600 and about 25,000; in 1868 it was 24,774. The inquests of 1868 were held upon 17,476 male persons and 7,298 females. 6,796 of these persons were not more than seven years old; 1,791 were children above seven but not sixteen years old; 11,802 were persons between 16 and 60; 4,052 aged persons above 60; and

166; in 1867, 149; in 1868, 166. It is not uncommon that half of these verdicts, but in 1868 only 43 per cent., are given in the county of Middlesex; it is difficult, however, to discern how far our criminal returns represent the state of crime, and how far they are affected by more or less strictness in the administration of the law. Practically, the punishment for child murder, as our law stands, is two years' imprisonment for concealment of birth. The number of verdicts of suicide in England and Wales averaged 1,306 a year from 1856 to 1862; was 1,385 in 1863, 1,337 in 1864, 1,397 in 1865, 1,360 in 1866, 1,356 in 1867, but rose suddenly to 1,546 in 1868. In Yorkshire the number increased from 150 in 1867 to 165 in 1868; in Lancashire, from 134 to 197; in Middlesex, from 227 to 274. In the city of London and borough of Southwark the number is stated at 23 men and nine women in both years. Suicide is nearly three times as frequent among men as it is among women; in 1868 the number of suicides was 1,138 males and 403 females. There are in England and Wales more than 300 places for which coroners are appointed; in 1868 there were 75, in none of which were so many as ten inquests held.

MR. WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI is editing a cheap series of the later British poets for Messrs. Moxon, with compendious biographical critical notices. Six volumes will be ready in October. Mr. Rossetti's new *Life of Shelley* is also at press.



A RURAL SCENE.

THE CRUISE OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

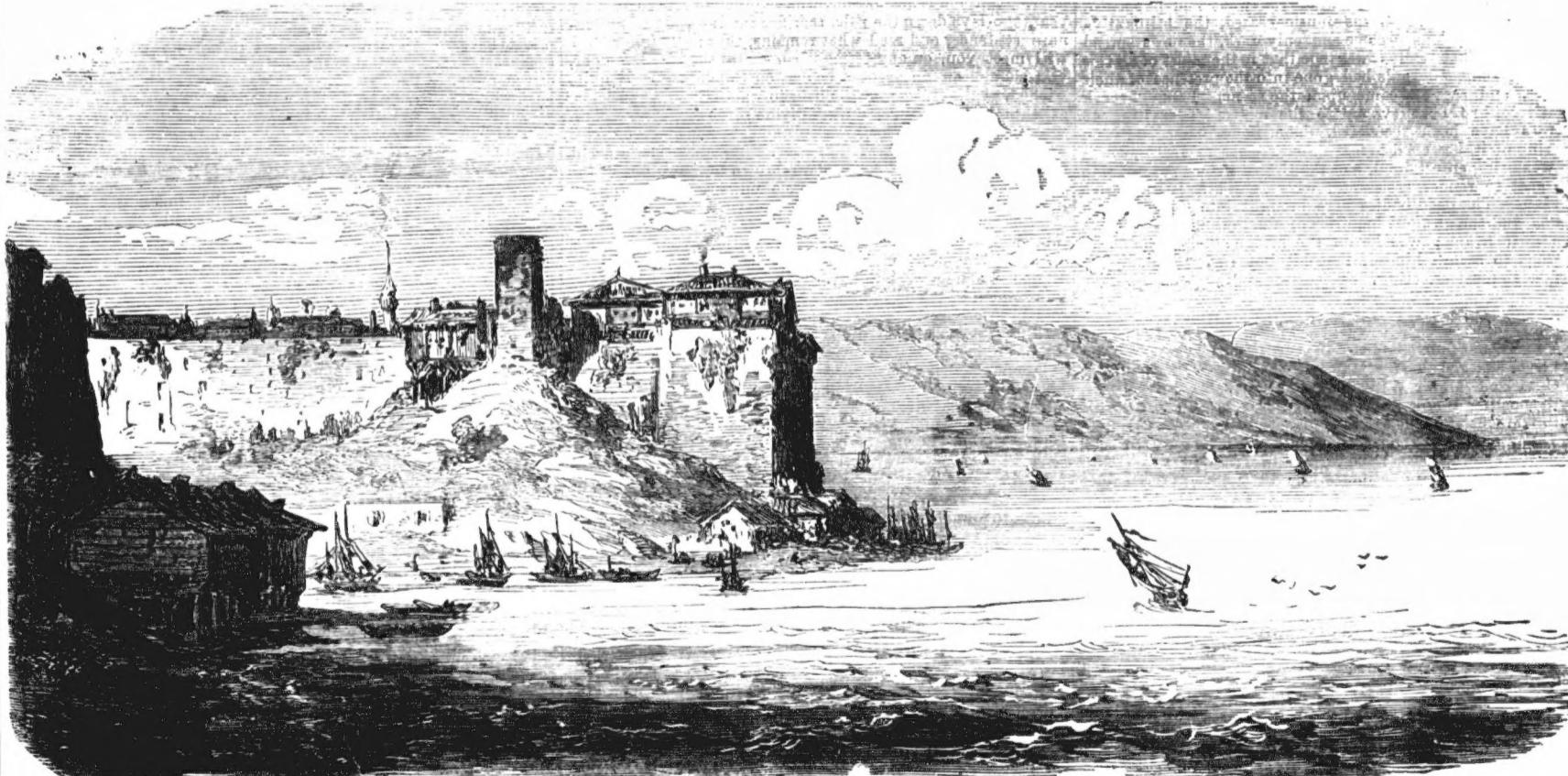
The Times' correspondent, who has accompanied the Lords of the Admiralty on their cruise, devotes more than four columns to a description of the manœuvres of the fleet during its voyage from Gibraltar to Lisbon. The more salient facts which he thinks are established so far by the cruise are:—1. That the efficiency of the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons in steam evolutions—if their performances in that respect under the Admiralty flag represents their true maximum—is not at all commensurate with the cost of their annual practice in the two items alone of coals and wear and tear of machinery. 2. The dangerously defective action, under certain conditions of wind and sea, or amount of helm given, of the balance-rudder principle. 3. The superiority in sailing to windward of the oldest over the latest produced of our ironclads. This position of affairs may, however, be reversed under the altered conditions of a stiff breeze. 4. The steadiest ironclad ships under steam or sail in two squadrons are the Agincourt, Minotaur, Northumberland, Hercules, and Monarch. The most unsteady of all are the—1, Pallas; 2, Royal Oak; 3, Caledonia; 4, Lord Warden; 5, Prince Consort, in the order as numbered. The ship having the greatest inclination under sail is the Inconstant, but this defect, if it is considered one of great moment, can easily be rectified. 5. The undoubtedly great superiority of the turret over the broadside principle in maintaining a continuous fire in a rolling sea. The total number of the fleet on the sick list on the 12th inst. was 317 out of 8,077.

A HERTFORDSHIRE HARVEST HOME.

PAROCHIAL harvest-homes have been held almost daily in Hertfordshire during the past week. The celebration commences with a thanksgiving service in the parish church, after which the landlords and farmers and labourers of the parish, and in some cases the labourers' wives dine together under the shelter of a tent. If the women are excluded from the dinner, they and their children are provided with tea. When the dinner is over, there are donkey races, hurdle races, flat races, high and long jumps, and throwing the hammer, for prizes. But the agricultural labourer does not take kindly to athletic sports, and prefers his pipe and pint. One of the features at these harvest homes is the labourer's speech. The landlords are toasted first, the farmers next, and then comes the turn of the labourers, who usually find a representative man to speak for them. At the Hertfordshire harvest home, Mr. Digby, a shepherd, was the spokesman, and gave an account of his entrance on the life of a labourer. He was, he said, born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but it did not keep there long enough to be of much service to him. When a very young man he had to go out to seek his living, and first went in search of employment on the works of the Great Western Railway, which were then in progress. He wore at the time a swallow-tailed coat, a high-crowned hat, and respectable-looking trousers and boots to match. The ganger looked at him in amazement, and told him he looked more like a barber's clerk than a navvy. Finding that decent apparel was a bar to employment, he

"swapped" his clothes for the seedy suit of a labourer, and next day went down to Frogmore, where the Princess Augusta resided at that time, and asked to see the gardener, of whom he sought employment. The gardener, however, exhibited almost as much surprise as the ganger had done, and looking upon him with an expression in which pity and suspicion had a share, said, "I want a man in the gardens, but when I see young men like you I know they have brought it on themselves." This took him quite aback, for it seemed that, dress how he would, he could not recommend himself for employment. The gardener, however, told him that he might go mowing some short grass with a man who was engaged at that work near the spot, and he went. That was how he commenced life as a labourer, and his first day's work was a very hard one.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.



THE REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE ON THE BLACK SEA.—(SEE PAGE 1460.)

NEW LIFE-BOATS.

THE National Life-boat Institution has just forwarded five new life-boats to the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, and one to the Scotch coast. The several stations are Salcombe, Sidmouth, Porthoustock, Mevagissey, Port Isaac, and the Isle of Whithorn. With the exception of the last named one, which is rather smaller, the boats are 33ft. long, 8½ ft. wide, and row 10 oars double banked. They all possess the usual valuable properties of self-righting, self-ejecting water, and other characteristics of the boats of the institution, which were fully proved on the occasion of the harbour trial of the boats in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, a few days since. Each boat is furnished with a transporting and launching carriage, admirably adapted to its purpose, and with a full equipment of stores. Boat-houses are also to be provided at each place for the reception of the boats and carriages. The cost of the Salcombe life-boat establishment has been defrayed by Mr. Richard Duran, of Sharpham, Devon, the boat, at his desire, being named the *Rescue*. This life-boat was publicly exhibited and launched at Salcombe on Tuesday, when an interesting demonstration took place to welcome the boat to its station. The Sidmouth life-boat is the gift to the society of Mrs. Remington, of Streatham, and the boat is named after that lady. It was to be publicly inaugurated at Sidmouth on the 25th inst. The expense of the Porthoustock boat, which is named the *Mary Ann Story*, has been met by a legacy bequeathed to the National Life-boat Institution by the late Mrs. Mary Ann Story, of Kensington, who had expressed a wish that a life-boat might be named after her. The boat is to be publicly inaugurated at its station on Tuesday next, the 28th inst. The Mevagissey life-boat is the gift of Sir Robert N. C. Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B., and his friends and others in South Warwickshire, the boat being named, at the desire of the donors, the *South Warwickshire*. The demonstration on the occasion of the launch of this boat at Mevagissey is arranged to be held on Saturday, the 2nd October. The cost of the Port Isaac life-boat establishment has been given by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thornton West, of Streatham and Exeter, the boat being named the *Richard and Sarah*, after the donors. Mr. and Mrs. West had previously defrayed the expense of forming a life-boat station at West Wittering, Chichester Harbour. The Port Isaac life-boat will be publicly launched at its station on Wednesday, the 6th October. All these launches are under the superintendence of Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats to the institution. The expense of the Whithorn life-boat establishment is the gift to the institution of a benevolent lady residing in Edinburgh, and the boat is named the *Charlie Peck*. It is to be drawn on its carriage from Newton Stewart to its station on Monday next, the 27th September, calling at the principal towns *en route*, and on the following day the boat will be publicly named and launched at the Isle, under the superintendence of Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant-inspector of life-boats to the National Life-boat Institution.

THE FALL OF THE BRIDGE AT KONIGSBERG.

A CORRESPONDENT gives the following account of the frightful calamity which occurred at Konigsberg on the occasion of the festivities given in honour of the King, Crown Prince and Princess, and other royal personages, on the 13th inst. The *Schloss teich*, or lake, adjoining which the King, &c., were entertained by the inhabitants, is crossed by a wooden bridge, which was one of the principal attractions in the festivity, the same being brilliantly illuminated with gas, and forming a good place from which to view the fireworks, &c., going on in all the gardens surrounding the lake. Whether from a spirit of mischief or that it was really a fact I am unable to assert, but suddenly a cry was raised that the bridge was on fire. That the bridge was on fire either then or immediately afterwards I can assert to be the case. The pressure to get off caused the railing to give way, and some hundred people, I should say, were at once precipitated into the water. I do not wish to harrow your readers with the cries of the women, &c. Suffice it to say that the music in the gardens continued, the fireworks went up, the people looked at one another and wondered what had happened, until, as if by magic, the music ceased, the brilliantly-illuminated gardens became suddenly dark, the news spread like wildfire that really it was true that in the midst of all this rejoicing some 50 souls had gone into the presence of their Maker, and sadness came upon the scene. I cannot speak positively, but I believe up to the moment of writing 43 corpses have been recovered. The King, immediately on hearing of it, hastened to leave the Freemasons' Lodge, where he was being entertained, and the Crown Prince proceeded to the spot to render assistance, where, alas! assistance came too late. The dead bodies were brought into the decorated rooms, and the anxious inquiries of one to the other, "Have you seen Franz; was he on the bridge?" and the father anxious to assure himself that his boy was not among the lost, were most affecting.

ONE BOY SHOOTING ANOTHER.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, named Thomas Fisher, has been charged before Major-General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., and Major Wilkie, at the Ramsgate police-court, with shooting a boy named Henry Fox, aged eight. Fox, with two lads of about the same age, went last week to a field at Dumpton for the purpose of catching mice for their cats, and while so occupied Fisher came up with a heavy pistol in his hand. Having questioned the little boys as to whether they had caught any mice, and received a reply in the negative, he loaded his pistol with powder and small shot, and, deliberately aiming at two of the boys in their turn, threatened to shoot them. They begged of him not to act the fool, and he then put the pistol behind him, and, turning his back to the boys, fired, and the shot went in the boy Fox's face, eyes, mouth, and chest, severely wounding him. Fisher, terrified at what he had done, hid the pistol, powder, and shot in the field, and then went to the railway station for the purpose of flight, but he was captured at the station by a constable and locked up. The lad's father being at sea, the Rev. J. Gilmore undertook to defend the boy, and endeavoured to show that no intention of assault had been committed, but that Fisher was foolishly and recklessly "larking," and accidentally shot Fox, for which he had been sufficiently punished by a week's imprisonment during the remand. A former conviction having been proved against the boy, he was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment in St. Augustine's gaol.

TRAGEDY NEAR MANCHESTER.

A TRAGEDY, horrible in its details, has just been committed in a quiet, sequestered country district, near the township of Mossley, some ten miles from Manchester. The scene of the awful occurrence is the "Cotes," a cluster of two houses and a farm, situate on the hills bounding the counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, and in a very lonely spot. In one of the cottages resided James Schofield and his wife Alice, who were both engaged in woollen weaving by handlooms. Schofield and his wife were in their 60th year, and had each been twice married, their last union being some ten years ago. The husband had children by his first marriage, but his wife had none by hers, and she adopted a boy, who is now married. Schofield and his wife lived rather unhappily together. On Friday the wife left home, against her husband's wishes, to visit her adopted son, who resides a few miles distant, and did not return home until Sunday afternoon. On Monday the husband was away from home all the forenoon, but returned to dinner, and both he and his wife sat down to their noonday meal at 2 o'clock. Over the living portion of the dwelling is a chamber in which are two very large looms for weaving of woollen, the framework being made of strong wooden beams. Between the looms is the bed in which the couple slept. About three o'clock in the afternoon a resident at the farm was passing Schofield's door, when he noticed that Schofield and his wife were not to be seen, and that the looms were stopped. This was quite an unusual circumstance at that time of day, and the farmer, whose name is Greaves, mentioned it to his wife, and they both went into Schofield's house. Upon opening the door they observed that the house was empty, and the quiet was only disturbed by the trickling of blood through the ceiling from the loom-chamber above. Mr. Greaves ran upstairs, and was horrified to see Mrs. Schofield lying in a pool of blood under the loom generally worked by her. He ran back, and an alarm was raised. Several persons then entered the chamber, and an awful spectacle presented itself. The head of the poor woman lay on one of the beams of the loom, about 8 inches from the floor, nearly severed from the body. In another corner of the room lay the body of the husband full length on the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear. It was evident, from the appearance of the place where the woman was found, that there had been a severe struggle. The wounds on the woman are of a most ghastly description. The razor with which the deed was committed seems to have been inserted in the lower jaw and drawn backward to the vertebrae, severing in its course the flesh from under the chin. The head only hangs to the body by an inch or two of flesh and grizzly sinew in the nape of the neck. The woman had put up her hand to protect her neck, and in the struggle the forefinger was almost severed from the hand, and a fearful gash was cut across the back of the hand. Her upper lip was also cut. The husband seems to have cut his throat with the same razor with which he had butchered his wife, and then to have fallen to the floor on his back. Both bodies lay in pools of blood; in fact, the whole room bore a most hideous aspect, blood being sprinkled everywhere. The event has created the greatest consternation throughout the whole district.

NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

A FETE.—During three days of the *Fête des Loges* at St. Germain there were consumed 22,000 roast fowls, 10,000 kilogrammes of ham, 30,000 of bread, 180,000 bottles of wine, 1000 of champagne, 500 casks of beer, 300 bottles of brandy and liqueurs, and 130,000 demi-tasses of coffee.

Two Irishmen, on a sultry night, immediately after their arrival in India, took refuge underneath the bed-clothes from a skirmishing party of mosquitoes. At last, one of them, gasping from heat, ventured to peep beyond the bulwarks, and by chance espied a fire-fly which had strayed into the room. Arousing his companion with a punch, he said, "Fergus, Fergus, it's no use. Ye might as well come out! Here's one of the crayers sarchin' for us wid a lantern."

An old style of writing love-letters in cipher has been revived by summer residents in various rural parts of Scotland. An old schoolmaster, who taught the art some fifty years ago, lays down the rule, sacrifice the first and every alternate sentence, and read what remains, thus:—Think not, I will meet you, on any terms whatever, at the garden door, you should on no account be out, on Sunday. It is quite wicked, at the ringing of the bell, to wander about the fields, at church going time, during divine service. Ever yours, very naughtily, JANE.

AN AMERICAN ADVERTISER.—Mr. Hembold's magnificent four-in-hand double team of dark-brown horses is one of the sights of Long Branch, and this no newspaper man envies him, for the great druggist has obtained a fortune as the most courageous—some people, who do not understand it might say reckless—advertiser in the world. He commenced with 2,000 dollars eighteen years ago, and now he spends 10,000 dollars a week in advertising alone; always working on the plan of the more he gets the more he advertises. He has 2,700 papers on his list, and he has paid to several of the leading journals from 1,500 dollars to 3,000 dollars for a single insertion of his great advertisement. He always communicates with the editor or proprietor himself, and does his business with them. To the *New York Herald* he once offered 5,000 dollars for a page, but it was the issue which announced the fall of Richmond, and interesting matter then so pressed on Mr. Bennet that he was obliged to decline the offer.

ITALY expects an heir to her newly-born throne, and the artists of her principal towns vie with each other in their efforts to produce offerings of rare beauty and intrinsic value. Milan has presented to the future mother a coffer, embellished by sculpture and carvings, imitated from those preserved in the ancient families of Piedmont as having contained the clothes of successive heirs apparent. Spoleto is meditating a cradle of wondrous beauty. Naples is already constructing one of coral tortoiseshell. Of the latter substance was that in which the Bearnaise Henri was first rocked, to whose character, by-the-by, the grandfather of the unborn heir of Italy bears a certain similitude. The young and lovely Duchess of Aosta has recovered, and accordingly presents a necklace, fresh from Castellani's artist hands, to a Madonna. The mother of her Royal Highness was De Merode, sister, if we mistake not, of the Pope's Minister of War. Rome has ever advocated the poetic worship of the Virgin.

AN ARCHDEACON'S REMEDY FOR CRAMP.—Archdeacon Stopford, having had his attention drawn to the case of the

swimmer, who, while bathing near Plymouth, was suddenly seized with cramp, and drowned before assistance could arrive, writes, giving a universal remedy for the affliction. He admits that he obtained it indirectly from a pedlar, but does not think that destroys its value, and the archdeacon himself had it from a countess. The countess was a sufferer from cramp, and one day hearing a pedlar selling garters for the affliction she bought a pair, used them, and never was troubled with the complaint afterwards. Archdeacon Stopford asked her to show them to him, and having done so, he made a note of them, has applied them since to several persons, and never has found them to fail. "Take a cork and cut it across, so as to make thin circles of cork; stick these, touching each other, between two pieces of silk ribbon, and sew up the edges. Fasten this in close contact in the necessary place, which is generally upon the thigh, above the knee."

LAW AND POLICE.

OBTAINING SITUATIONS BY FALSE CHARACTERS.—At the Guildhall, Enoch Fray, Arthur Fray, and William Fray, a father and two sons, were charged, the father with getting Arthur Fray into the service of Messrs. Todd and Proctor, of St. Paul's churchyard, by giving him a false character, and Arthur with robbing his masters of £30 pound worth of silver, and William Fray with obtaining 20s. in copper by false pretences. When the prisoners were arrested, "a bundle of false characters" was found in the father's possession. It was stated that there were charges of a similar character against them at Liverpool, and they were remanded.

A "FOWL" BLOW.—Mr. Margerie and Mr. Hazell, next-door neighbours in Flood-street, Chelsea, both keep fowls. The other day a dispute arose as to the ownership of a white fowl which Mrs. Hazell declared had escaped from her yard, and which she followed and captured in Mr. Margerie's premises. A quarrel ensued. Mrs. Hazell struck Mrs. Margerie in the chest, and, taking up the fowl by the leg, struck Mr. Margerie in the face with it, cutting his nose with the bird's beak. On this being stated at the Westminster police-court, Mr. Arnold remarked that it was a "fowl" blow. The case, which had come before the court in the form of cross summonses, was dismissed.

A POOR OLD HORSE.—At Marlborough-street, Harry Oakley, cab-driver was charged with working a horse in an unfit state. A police-sergeant said that about four o'clock in the morning he saw the horse at a cabstand in Davis-street, and on examining it he found that it was in a totally unfit condition for work. He woke up the prisoner, who was asleep, and asked him whether he knew the condition of the horse, he said he did, that it was in good condition and could carry any weight and go any distance. He then took the prisoner into custody. The prisoner on the 19th of May was fined 40s. or a month, and his employer was fined 40s. or a month, for cruelty to a horse. Mr. Andrews, the chief officer of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, described the condition of the horse as very bad. Mr. Tyrwhitt ordered the prisoner to pay 20s. or fourteen days, and granted a summons against the owner of the horse.

A "GENTLEMAN" REFUSING TO PAY HIS CAB-FARE.—John Scanlan, described as a "tall well-dressed man," was charged at the Thames police-court on Saturday with refusing to pay a cab-fare. Thomas Cooper, a cab-driver, said he drove the prisoner from Paddington to Bow; the fare was 6s. He had spent 4s. for a warrant and a summons, and a good deal of money in looking after the prisoner, whose wife had just paid him a sovereign, and he was satisfied. Mr. Benson said the defendant ought to be ashamed of himself for evading payment of the cab fare, and not appearing to the summons. The defendant said he never received it. Mr. Benson said, "I do not believe you. The summons was left at your house. You have tried to shirk payment to bilk that poor man." The defendant: "I am very sorry. I am a gentleman. This is unpleasant to my feelings." Mr. Benson: "You are no gentleman, but a blackguard, to attempt to cheat that poor man of his fare. Now go about your business, and don't set up any pretensions to the character of a gentleman."

IMPORTANT TO BIDDERS AT AUCTIONS.—A furniture broker named Alexander, living in Garnault-place, Clerkenwell, was summoned at Marlborough-street for using abusive and insulting words to Mrs. Barsham and Mr. Edward Hazle. Mrs. Barsham had attended an auction at which Mr. Hazle presided, and upon her bidding against the defendant he made use of insulting language towards her and called her a most abominable name. Mr. Hazle said that the annoyance caused by the brokers at auctions was "something awful." These men appeared to think they were entitled to do as they liked with auctioneers and the public. If private buyers ventured to bid against them, they were put to such trouble and subjected to so much insult that at last they were driven away. As a rule the combined brokers forced private buyers to leave auction rooms if possible. In the present case the defendant was very abusive to persons who bid against him, and made such a disturbance that he was obliged to send for a constable. Mr. Knox said the defendant's conduct was monstrous, and he regretted that he could not send him to prison for a month. He fined him 40s. and costs in each case.

WHERE THE BAD MEAT GOES.—A terrible nuisance at the East-end of London was brought under the notice of the magistrate at the Thames police-court. Mr. William Parsons, of Glaucus-street, Bromley, has a contract for boiling down and disinfecting all the tainted meat from the new meat market in Smithfield, and the stinking rabbits and poultry from Leadenhall-market and other places. On the 19th of July last there were about seven tons of condemned stinking meat deposited on Mr. Parsons' premises for boiling down. There were also about fifty head of swine alive, and the stench was something fearful. In consequence of a notice served on Mr. Parsons, these were removed. On the 30th of August Dr. Woodford, the medical officer of the district, and Mr. Fuhrer, the sanitary inspector, visited the premises and found the inhabitants of the locality in a state of great commotion owing to the disagreeable vapours given off from Mr. Parsons' premises. The two gentlemen visited the yard and boiling-house. They discovered two pans in which 100 stinking rabbits and large quantities of decomposed meat were boiling. The apparatus to the large boiling pan was very defective, and the vapour escaping from the shed and into the atmosphere was absolutely poisonous. There were also on the premises five casks of putrid and maggoty meat, each cask containing 2½ cwt. of the horrible stuff. One scalding tub was full of "high rabbits," and one large tub contained putrid meat. There was a dead and decomposed pig, about 4 stone weight. The medical officer reported to the Board of Works the nuisance on the premises, and received authority to proceed against Mr. Parsons. Several of the people who lived in the neighbourhood were called, and complained that the health and comfort of themselves and families had been affected by nausea, sickness, headache, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, and other ailments by the nuisance. Mr. Benson said that no doubt the defendant's business in a crowded district like Glaucus-street and Bow-common was a great nuisance; and he could make an order for the suppression of the nuisance, but his powers were limited. It was said if the decomposed substances were covered over with carbolic acid there would be no offensive vapours. He hoped that would be done, because on a second conviction he should inflict a large penalty. He fined the defendant 40s.

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Printed for the Proprietor, by Judd and Glass, Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons; and Published for the Proprietor by E. GRIFFITHS, at the Office, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.—Saturday, September 25, 1869.

